Pittsburgh Commercial.

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Nice, fresh and perfect goods at the Opera House Shoe Store.

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Made by Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, are for sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, second door above Wood street. 3t

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And Roman Candles at J. D. Thompson's, corner of Liberty and Wood streets.

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$1 50. $1 50, $1 50.
A certain cure for Rheumatism—it was never known to fail—be sure to get the right ones. Inquire for Clayton's Rheumatic Bitters, and Clayton's Liniment. One dollar and fifty cents will procure both. Wm. Clayton, Proprietor, No. 27 Diamond Alley.

A Grand Display.
All the new styles Hats and Caps, Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Turbans, Ladies' and Misses' Furs, at the first-class Hat and Cap House of William Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. This establishment has attained a reputation for promptness in filling all orders entrusted to them, as well as for the styles, quality and low prices of their goods, not excelled by any house in the country. If you want anything in the Hat, Cap or Fur line, go to the popular and fashionable house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial

MAJOR GENERAL BANKS, CHIEF MARSHAL.

The Committee of Arrangements for the procession of this morning, have chosen Major General N. P. BANKS for Chief Marshal, and he will fill that position. Let the turn out to-day excel, if possible, the demonstration of Tuesday evening.

THE DRAYMEN AND BUTCHERS.

Will turn out in strength this morning, and will form an important feature in the procession. They were not properly represented in Tuesday night's demonstration, and mean to show their strength to-day. Let all other associations do likewise.

MOVE EARLY.

The various delegations designing to take part in the great procession this morning should be prepared to move early. Delegations from the boroughs and townships should be on the ground promptly, in order that they may take the positions assigned them.

HEAR GENERAL BUTLER.

Major General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER will address the Mass Convention on the West Commons, Allegheny, to-day, at twelve o'clock, M. The procession will have arrived on the ground and General BUTLER will speak punctually at that hour, as he has engagements that demand his presence elsewhere. He is accustomed to speaking to acres of people at home. Let him be astonished to-day by one of the innumerable assemblages of loyal men of Allegheny county.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

The national meeting of soldiers and sailors completed its labors last evening, and adjourned.

The proceedings were entirely harmonious and enthusiastic in the highest degree to the end.

The resolutions reported by the committee and adopted unanimously by the Convention, are a clear and emphatic enunciation of the faith that was in the delegates, and the large and influential body of the American people they represented. With wise adherence to the true line whereon the Union party is fast breaking down all opposition, the Convention indorsed the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress. By so doing, the Convention has justified the expectations of the Union men of the land, and given momentum to the cause whose triumph is already assured.

From beginning to end, the Convention has been a success. Its influence will be extensive and permanent. It will be felt far beyond the present election. No man sagacious who does not perceive this.

Many delegates departed for their homes last evening, and a large number remained over to take part in the grand demonstration to-day.

THE CAPITAL.

PPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS.

Gen. Dix Minister to France.

OTTON ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

ecial Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, September 26, 1866.

The Cincinnati Postmastership.
The friends of Mr. Saunders, candidate for stmaster at Cincinnati, were very active toy in pressing his immediate appointment.
The following Western appointments of postasters were made to-day: Wm. R. McFarran, asgow, Kentucky; Samuel Hoyt, Sparta, Wisisin; Wm. Branner, Warsaw, Illinois; John Wolf, Clinton, Illinois.

Indignation Meeting.
A large number of claim agents here held an ignation meeting last night, over the decision of the War Department against recognizing m as attorneys for soldiers under the Equaling Bounty Act. They waited to-day upon Attorney General, and solicited his opinion on the power of any department to prevent nts from practising in it. The Attorney eral intimated that the War Department made an erroneous decision. The War Detment claims that the printed blanks and tructions are so plain that any soldier of ordiy intelligence can make out his own papers.

Gen. Dix.
e appointment of Gen. Dix as Minister to nce causes considerable rejoicing among the v York politicians here, who were fearful that would accept the naval office, which had tendered him. It may be added in this nection that Nicolay, Consul to Paris, and Hay, Secretary of Legation, will shortly be oved. Candidates multiply for these posis. Mr. Harvey, the present Minister to ugal, whose salary was cut off by Congress, said, will be made Consul to Paris.

Gen. Custar.
et Major General of Volunteers, having ived his commission as Lieutenant Colonel e 7th regiment of cavalry, has, by a special r from the War Department, been instructproceed to Fort Riley, in Kansas, to aid in rganization of his regiment, which is one ose authorized by the recent army bill.

Florida Cotton.
e Commissioner of the General Land Office eceived a report from the Register of the Office at Tallahassee, Florida, in which ates that the best Sea Island cotton is n upon the eastern coast, and that none is produced in the South. The demand bor is so great that, in many instances, umber of hands upon the plantations could iplicated, if the laborers could be procured.

Examining Surgeons.
Commissioner of Pensions appointed to-Drs. Ernest Kramer, of Milwaukee, Wisn, and William Smith, of Ann Arbor, igan, Examining Surgeons.

Tax on Barrels.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue inthe assessors that dry barrels are exfrom taxation, but all barrels and casks ef, pork, lard, pickled fish, wet paints, re taxable.

Minister to England.
the understanding, in proper quarters, there will be no change in the present ter to England.

CLAD FORTS.—The recent tests on Fortlonroe have exploded the idea of iron clad and added much to what was previously in guns and masonry. A cotemporary ently remarks: "Whether the desired ilities of resistance is to be obtained by ing the thickness of the iron; whether a stone can be made thick enough to resist which a seven feet and three-quarters of is not strong enough to withstand, are one of the utmost importance, considere amount of money which we have in forts supposed to be constructed as masonry can make them. If five rom two guns will do all the damage deswhat may be expected from the ordiof an immense fleet—such as many firstaval powers can collect together for offenrposes?"

FIRST EDITION,

12 O'CLOCK, M.

BRAVE DEFENDERS

CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

PLATFORM OF BOYS IN BLUE.

THEY INDORSE CONGRESS.

Four Years in the Field Equal to a West Point Education.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

The National Executive Committee.

Address of James E. Murdoch.

Speeches and Songs.

Adjournment of Convention Sine Die.

Association of Rebel Prison Survivors.

The good fortune of Monday and Tuesday did not, so far as weather is concerned, attend the the third day's sojourn among us of the Boys in Blue. Instead of bright skies, pleasant sunshine and clean streets—that might almost have reconciled a Philadelphian to the inevitable consequences of the consumption of bituminous coal—we had dirty streets, be-clouded heavens, and over everything a pall of mingled smoke and gloomy vapor. Perhaps it is as well that visitors should see the city in its unfavorable as well as its favorable aspects, or they might imagine we were too beneficently dealt with by Providence, and form a general conspiracy to settle here and oust the natives.

There being little chance for pleasure, business was made the order of the day, and the voluminous reports of the proceedings, hereinafter given, will be sufficient evidence of the immense amount that was transacted. City Hall was crowded from morning until night—the ladies of Pittsburgh, with that utter disregard for atmospheric fluctuations which peculiarly characterizes them—cheering the place with their presence in undiminished numbers.

Interesting Incidents.

The morning meeting was marked by several incidental scenes of more than ordinary interest. The entrance of the Wisconsin delegation preceded by their famous War Eagle "Old Abe," was the signal for tremendous cheering. That remarkable bird clapped his wings and mildly shrieked an appropriate response.

Then came the introduction of Governor Curtin. It was his first appearance in the Convention, and the welcome he received was the most flattering proof he could have desired of the appreciation in which his efforts throughout the war were appreciated by the soldiers in the field.

The next excitement was the statement by Gen. H. A. Barnum, of New York, that a veteran occupying a seat by his side had lost both hands in the service, and that, after having them replaced by iron substitutes, he had offered himself for color-bearer in an Ohio regiment, but was unable to pass muster; that he had subsequently applied to President Johnson for employment and had been refused. This latter announcement was received with strong marks of indignant feeling. General Barnum himself might have caused considerable sensation if he had told how he was wounded over a dozen times and twice left for dead upon the field.

Perhaps, however, the great feature of the session was the speech of the accomplished actor and orator James E. Murdoch, followed as it was by his masterly declamation of Buchanan Reed's soul stirring verses immortalizing "Sheridan's Ride." Mr. Murdoch spoke very feelingly of the death of his son, who died gallantly encouraging his men on the fatal field of Chickamauga.

Evanishment of Decorations.

Very few decorations were to be seen yesterday, where, the day before, the houses were enveloped in them. Lanterns and flags had disappeared as if by magic: though, no doubt, many of the latter will reappear to-day. The COMMERCIAL and Dunseath & Co.'s were the only places on Fifth street last night that lighted up the gas jet mottoes they had first displayed in honor of our visitors.

Radical and Demokrat.

The irrepressible conflict between the *Gazette* and German *Demokrat* was continued yesterday. The skillful flank movement of the *Gazette* was met by a counter demonstration that was worthy of the countrymen of Bismarck. As the *Gazette* had fixed things the public would have to read thus:

"Brave men detest Johnson and Clymer!"

But what did the *Demokrat* people do but substitute for the names of Johnson and Clymer that of Geary. We need not explain the result. Toward evening, however, the affair was compromised by the withdrawal of all inscriptions on either side, and so, for the present, the matter rests.

The Procession To-day.

Should the weather be propitious a grand turn out may be expected to-day. All the delegates remaining in the city, the fire companies, the butchers and draymen, and numerous societies, will participate. Preparations have been made for an imposing triumphal march, and rain and mud are the only hostile influences the Boys in Blue and their friends—and who dare say they are *not* their friends?—have to dread. The moon is shrouded by a haze to-night, and the air is chilly and humid, but in this mountain region these are sometimes the most encouraging precursors of warmth and sunshine on the morrow.

The Convention.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock in the City Hall.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Matlock, General Farnsworth, of Illinois, offered a resolution that in case it may be necessary for this Convention to vote on any question, ten delegates may demand a vote by States, each State to cast the number of votes which it now casts in Congress under the last apportionment, such votes to be announced by the Chairman of each State delegation.

Gen. Cochrane, New York—Mr. President: Congress is our standard of Constitutional law. [Applause.] We therefore present this suggestion to the mover of the resolution, that it may be incorporated in it, that that resolution operate only as to such States represented in and recognized by this Convention.

Gen. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said he was in favor of allowing every State representation in the Convention by loyal soldiers, if there were any such present. [Applause.] He was willing to trust the real Simon Pure loyal men; and believed there was nothing to fear from such a course. He would be glad to see every State in the Union represented by loyal soldiers.

A delegate from Tennessee intimated a probable difficulty in allowing the delegates present to vote without proper regulation. He represented that unless some rule was adopted it would be difficult to give a fair expression to the sentiment of the loyal people of the States.

A delegate proposed that where the delegation of a State was less than the Congressional delegation, they be allowed to vote according to their strength in the Convention; and where the number exceeded the representation in Congress they cast a vote equal to that representation.

The member from Tennessee declared his opposition to such a proposition, remarking that common justice required that in a national convention each State, whether of the North or South, should be treated alike in the matter of representation. The State of Texas, if represented by but one delegate, should be awarded the same representation that was given to Maine or Massachusetts. The representatives of Southern States came here in danger, and the Convention should appreciate their situation.

General Leggett, of Ohio, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Agreed to.

General Barnum, of New York—I rise to a question of privilege. There sits by my side a gallant son of the gallant State of Ohio. Early in the war, in the front of battle at Perryville, he was wounded. I will show you how. [The person alluded to rose in his seat, showing his wounds, which consisted of the loss of both arms below the elbow.] Returning to his home, and supplying nature's hands with iron, he went out with another regiment from Ohio, the 130th National Guard, as its color bearer. When he reached Washington he was denied the right of muster, and was obliged to surrender his colors and return to his home. He then applied to Andrew Johnson for employment. He was refused employment. [Hisses and three groans for Johnson.] I have consulted with those who know him well, from his State. They tell me he was a gallant soldier and a worthy private citizen. Sitting here by the side of New York citizen. My sympathies have gone out toward him, and we have given them practical application by putting $50 in his almost empty pocket. I therefore request in behalf of New York that our fellow delegates from other delegations shall also sympathise with him, and put their sympathy in practical shape.

It was then suggested that the chairman of each delegation take up a collection for the purpose named.

[Cries of "Name him, name him."]

General Barnum—His name is Samuel H. Decker, of Lucas county, Ohio, formerly of the Fourth U. S. Artillery.

The chair announced that John Burns, of Gettysburg fame, was requested to call at the rooms of the City Council of Pittsburgh to receive a gold headed cane. [Applause.]

The following letters and telegrams were read:

BELVIDERE, N. J., September 24, 1866.
General Jardine, Chairman of New Jersey Delegation to Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I am sorry to inform you that circumstances beyond my control prevent my meeting with you at Pittsburgh, but rest assured that the objects of the Convention enlist my hearty support.

Your action in behalf of Congress and the Constitutional amendment will show to the country that the soldiers and sailors of the Union are in mass determined to defend by ballot those principles for which they sacrificed so much in desperate battles by land and sea. It will show that we will not surrender the fruits of victory into the hands of those whom we could not trust in the dark hours of the struggle for the life of our nation, nor into the hands of impenitent rebels who have laid down their arms, but are still in rebellion against the best interests of the country.

Wishing you success in your vindication of the true and safe principles of reconstruction, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT MCALLISTER.

General McAllister, who was present, rose and said he had come here lest his views should be misunderstood. His name had been without his consent attached to the call for the Cleveland Convention, which he said he would not touch with a ten foot pole. He would say, God speed the soldiers in their noble work. [Three cheers were given for General McAllister.]

TROY, N. Y., September 25, 1866.
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, Pittsburgh:

The Union men of old Rensselaer county, in convention at Troy, greet their brothers in the Union ranks. The Boys in Blue who vote as they fight, to make treason odious, to restore the Union and give freedom and protection to every man under the flag which they have planted upon every battle field of the Republic.
WM. E. GURLEY, President.

BALTIMORE, September 25.
Chairman Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:

Isaac M. Perejoy, a three years veteran, a carrier in the Baltimore postoffice, was discharged yesterday because of his refusal to sign a circular indorsing "My Policy." WM. NICHOLS.

To the President Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, Pittsburgh:

We the undersigned soldiers, of Hamilton county, Indiana, do hereby indorse the call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and pledge ourselves to sustain its action.

Signed by two thousand citizen soldiers.

HASTINGS, MINN, September 25.
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:

Am a delegate from Minnesota, detained unavoidably. Desire to be counted in attendance. Vote aye on every measure sustaining the Thirty-ninth Congress and John W. Geary, fore[illegible] Governor of Pennsylvania. Will [illegible] and vote my proxy. Advance column!
W. G. LEDUC,
Late Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

NEW ORLEANS, La., September 15, 1866.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am glad you are going to have a great National Convention at Pittsburgh. I wish I could be there, but duty here prevents me. The effort now being made to wrest from you and your brave comrades the fruits of your victories, and to accomplish by the rebel ballot what the rebel bullet failed to do, must be met with firmness and decision. The bad men at the North who, in 1860, by practising deception on the people of the South, led them to engage in war against the Union, are again at their hellish work. They said to the people of the South, "fight, and we will help you," but no sooner had the war begun than they ran away to Europe, Canada, or joined the Northern army, while only a few of them were bold enough to offer an empty and useless sympathy to the people they had persuaded into revolution. After four years of suffering and struggle the end came, and the South surrendered to the North. Then it was that we all hoped the defeated revolutionists would hate, despise and never again trust the evil Northern men who advised them to make war. But no sooner had peace come and the danger of battle passed than the false and cowardly friends of the South emerged from obscurity at home or returned from infamy abroad, and inviting the insurgents to join them in politics, promised to gain for them by the ballot all they had lost in the field. Strange as it may seem, the South listened to the voice of her old deceiver and now is going on to war and misery again. Already we read daily of riots and murders and burnings, all over the Gulf and Border States, and these will soon be followed by revolution and battles. *The evil counsels of the copperheads of the North have taken such deep root in the minds of the Southern people that I believe a peaceful solution of our difficulties is no longer possible,* and that war must result. Since war is inevitable let us prepare for the struggle. Let our disbanded regiments of volunteers be got together as speedily as possible, reorganized, armed and equipped for the field. Let us leave nothing to be done when the time to march comes, but to cry to our gallant boys, "Forward, Head of column to the South." As for the copperheads, when the drums beat to arms they will return to their holes, off to Europe or into Canada, and if a few of them, more bold than in the past, shall find courage to take up arms, of these we will make ornaments for the lamp posts of our cities and the shade trees of our lawns. Rebuke strongly the soldiers of fortune who met in conspiracy the other day at Cleveland to aid the revolutionists of the South. Many of them for place and pay fought well in the late war on our side, but we do not need the aid of mercenaries, and they should go South where they belong, and where their sympathies have been all the time. Anxiously awaiting the action of your important convention, I am with respect, &c.

Calls were made for the signature of this letter, but the chairman stated that it was not safe to publish it.

Chaplain Fisher, of Kansas, (the man who had the wonderful deliverance during Quantrell's raid on Lawrence,) wished, in the name of Kansas and West Virginia, to respond to the sentiment of this Convention, and united in their greetings to the soldiers of the national Union. He would inform the nation that John Brown's soul was marching on. [Cheers.] Custar had been sent to command Kansas. If Johnson should swing round the circle as far as Kansas, they would promise to jayhawk him.

Brevet Major Clayton MacMichael, of California, arose and said: Mr. President and Comrades of the Convention: We have with us to-day a gentleman most heartily entitled to the courtesies of this Convention. From the earliest days of this struggle for universal freedom until the final overthrow of the armed host of treason, his eloquent tongue was ever engaged in the support of the noble principle for which we have fought. Throughout the loyal North his name is engraved in imperishable letters upon the hearts of the people. Thousands of his hearers have been raised from the anticipation of woe to the reality of our final victory by the stirring fire of his oratory, and from the coast of the Pacific to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, his reputation is that of a true man. Ever ready with his purse, as with his voice, to aid the suffering soldiery of the land, he has endeared himself to us all, and he is the only prominent member of the profession which he so gracefully adorns who has been so earnest in his convictions and so self-sacrificing in his efforts. I need scarcely say that I refer to that most eminent tragedian, poet, orator and patriot, Mr. James E. Murdoch. I therefore move you, Mr. President, that he be invited to occupy a seat upon the platform of this Convention and to address the delegates.

The motion prevailed with great enthusiasm. Mr. Murdoch was conducted to the stand. Loud calls were made for him to speak, and in response he came forward and spoke as follows:

Speech of James E. Murdoch.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have a few words to say on this, to us, important occasion. I have not, fellow citizens, yet learned to arrange my thoughts and select my words while speaking.

The habits acquired in my profession render strictly extemporaneous efforts more difficult and bewildering to me than to others. I must, therefore, claim the privilege of reading the results of my thinking—poor and rambling as they may be.

I claim for myself only the merit of being in earnest. I only ask you to believe me for my honor, and have respect for mine honor, that you may believe; censure me in your wisdom, and awake your senses that you may the better judge.

My presence here is prompted by a deep conviction of the necessity for vigorous action on the part of every loyal man in the country, in this great crisis which has come upon us.

Five years ago, on arriving in this city of Pittsburgh to fill an engagement in the Theater, I found awaiting me a letter from my son, Thomas Forrest Murdoch, whom I had left a mere lad, filling the place of a clerk in Cincinnati, only a few weeks before. At the call of the President for three months' men, he had joined the regiment of Cincinnati Zouaves, and the letter informed me that he would pass through Pittsburgh on his way to Washington, and wanted my consent and blessing. We missed each other. When I arrived, my boy had gone forward to the seat of war. This city ebbed and flowed in a mighty tide of enthusiasm. Troops were coming and departing. Men, women and children thronged the streets. Shouts and cheers mingled with the martial music which filled the air.

What could I do? The boy of nineteen was marching to confront the rebel foe—the father acting the mimic hero on the stage, and in a city where the women passed the day in cheering brave men on their way to battle—the nights in tears over their desolate homes, and in prayers for the preservation of their dear ones, and their dearer country, I did not choose. I found myself in the ranks [cheers] at Lancaster. I met my boy and his companions standing under arms. I was an adopted citizen of their State. They wanted a speech, and I found myself telling them how the place where they stood was the old campaign ground of men who fought and starved with Washington; where the snow had been marked by blood drawn from their shoeless feet.

I told them that there the flag of their country had trailed in the dust of the very ground they stood on—not as in Charleston, scorned and insulted, but because sickness and famine had weakened the sinewed arms, but not the courage, of the men who bore it; that they were to prove themselves worthy of the parentage of their hero ancestors of Valley Forge; that they were able and willing to teach the world that neither foreign or domestic hand should be laid in insult on the emblem of their birthright—the flag of Washington. [Cheers.] That speech made the speaker loyal. To protect the flag; to cherish the principles it represents; to devote whatever energy I possessed to sustain the men who went out to fight under it, was the solemn vow there made, and which I am here to-day to answer [renewed cheering].

The boy died, shouting to his men, staggering under the murderous fire:—"Come on boys, try them once more!"—the man stands here to reiterate that cry of a dying soldier—"Come on, try them once more!" [Great enthusiasm.]

As long as American nationality has a foe; as long as a single arm is raised against the banner of Father Abraham [applause]; against the right of the majority to govern; against the cause of equal rights and equal justice; the cause baptised in the blood of Bunker Hill; against the creed written on the white headboards of a quarter of a million of brave men—I say, while a single voice, or arm dares oppose the sacred cause around which centers such holy associations, my motto shall be now and always, "Come on, let us try them once more." [Cheers.]

While disappointed statesmen and political tools, led by a man deaf to the promptings of Faith and National Justice, combine with the impoverished and desperate agents of the rebel cause to overthrow the Government, every true man should hold himself ready, a "minute man" for his country's call.

How can a people willing to be directed by the pillar and cloud of a righteous Providence, fail to see a new duty in the new shaping of public affairs?

The soldier on the battle-field, the sailor on his deck, the people at their homes, have tried the rebel cause, and the universal verdict is: 'Guilty, and recommended to mercy." [Cheers.] They say, acknowledge in good faith and conform to the circumstances of your defeat; give us by your choice of representatives some guarantee of your disposition to keep the peace in future, and we will regard you no longer as enemies, but as friends restored and joyfully received into the national family. We do not care to walk arm in arm with you into the reconstruction; go hand and heart with us, or not at all. [Cheers.] Politeness and ceremony may suit you; we want truthful fellowship in our political alliance, if we fail to secure it in social life. [Renewed applause.]

In short, if Southern rebels and Northern sympathizers will not accept the proffers of peace made by the legitimate majority against whom the one made open and the other a secret and more despicable warfare; if terms conceived in a spirit of justice, and tendered in good faith, are not acceptable; if factious resistance to the acts of Congress is still persisted in—then must the loyal States assert their rights once more, fling their banner to the breeze, and rallying to the citadel, stand ready to repel the foe in whatever form he may come—however he may be supported. [cheers.]

May God in His infinite mercy avert from this people the horrors of a renewed war. But, "forewarned is forearmed." [Applause.] Our country's flag has been set as a signal of hope to the world, promising freedom, equality and equal justice to the oppressed, who seek the protection of its sheltering folds. Those to whom it is a promise only must be confirmed to their love and confidence; for the perfected results we must labor in the spirit of "the men of Seventy-six;" the men of 1812 and '14; of the brave "Boys in Blue," who have made the last and greatest sacrifice during the war of the rebellion—to this common cause of freedom and humanity, "pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors." [Great cheers.]

A delegate from New York requested on behalf of his delegation that Mr. Murdock read "Sheridan's Ride." [Great Applause.]

The City Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny entered the Convention at this point and were received with three cheers. General Negley, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention: The Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, moved by considerations of public respect for this Convention, sympathizing deeply with the objects of the Assembly, actuated by feelings of the sincerest gratitude to the defenders of the nation in its passage across the Red Sea of the rebellion, have called this morning in a body to pay their personal and public homage to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the Boys in Blue, and members of these delegations, I have the honor to present them.

General Barnum of New York, said: I call for three hearty cheers for that body of men, who protested Andrew Johnson's draft. [Cheers.]

Mr. Robb then spoke as follows:

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: It is made my pleasant duty, in behalf of the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, to tender to you a cordial welcome to our place—welcome at all times, but especially now when so many thousands of people are here in consultation in relation to the future of our country. You are not strangers to us. We have heard of you upon the field of battle, and upon the ocean. While you were there attending to your duties, we supported you by material aid to the army. We are now engaged in another contest, on another field of battle; and while we shall attend to our own affairs at the ballot-box, we ask your support in the accomplishment of our object, so that, after the second Tuesday of October, you may all have it to say that you have not supported "my policy." [Cheers.] I am instructed by the Councils to ask whether John Burns is present in the audience.

It appearing that the old soldier of Gettysburg was not present, Mr. Robb continued:

I would like to say that the Councils have further instructed me to state that they have tendered the hospitalities of the cities to John M. Burns, of Gettysburg. [Cheers.] And further, in consideration of his distinguished patriotism, we have tendered to him in addition a gold-headed cane. [Cheers.]

The President suggested that perhaps the fittest expression the Convention could make of their sense of the loyalty and the hospitality of these cities had been already heard in the cheers with which those present had received them.

Gen. Barnum, of New York—I move that, whereas, these people have extended the freedom of their beautiful cities to John Burns, the patriot, and whereas, they did not extend it to Andrew Johnson, the apostate; therefore, with three rousing cheers be it

Resolved, That we recognize in the people of Pittsburgh and surrounding cities, people whose memory shall ever be held green in the hearts of the "Boys in Blue."

With three rousing cheers, the motion was carried.

Order being again restored, Mr. Murdoch recited Sheridan's Ride, amid frequent interruptions of applause.

Three cheers were proposed and given for Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. Cox—I have the pleasure of introducing to you Capt. Holbrook, one of the veterans of 1812. The Captain then came forward and delivered some appropriate remarks. He announced that he had served in the navy since 1812, and reviewed the history of the Government since that period, speaking particularly of instances of the times in the wars of 1812 and with Mexico.

Governor Curtin was loudly called for, and appearing on the platform, said: I am much obliged, soldiers of the Republic, for your pleasant greeting, and were it not that I have been engaged in speaking in the open air, I might be tempted to trespass upon your time in speaking to you. For surely I would be flattered by the privilege of speaking to this assemblage of the true men of the Republic. [Cries of "Go on."] Yesterday I spoke in an interior county, to-morrow I shall speak again, and the next day and the next day, until the election. [Applause.] I will draw inspiration from this heroic presence, and I will go from this Convention to work zealously in my allotment, for I am with you all, soldiers of the Republic in this great movement, in feeling and sentiment, and I will bear with me to the people of this great and loyal Commonwealth the sentiment of this body of loyal soldiers. Having for four years been in intimate communication with the soldiers from Pennsylvania, knowing much of the sacrifice of the people at home—knowing the number of dead, for the bills of mortality came to me fresh from the field of battle—with full knowledge of the widows and the helpless orphanage made by the war, I pray God my country may never be plunged into another such war, and that you may never be called upon again. Of all men in this great Republic, the soldiery who maintained the stability of the Government are the proper men to meet in council now and deliberate on what are the true issues of the war. [Applause.] When you have concluded what are the true lessons of the war, you have the power to compel the Government to obey you. Politicians, statesmen and officials sink in insignificance before the mighty voice of the surviving soldiers of the Republic. [Great applause.]

Gen. Negley, who was next called for, came forward and acknowledged the compliment. He looked upon the Convention as a great tide that was to sweep all the old sloops of politicians that had been anchored in the current of progress of this great Republic. [Applause.] The declarations of the Convention tended to nothing less than the preservation of the priceless fruits of the heroic fortitude of our armies and their unquestionable sacrifices in defense of the common cause. His hearers had still another round in their cartridge boxes, still another arrow in their quivers to shoot the Goliath, [illegible] the will of the American people. [Applause.]

Chaplain Moody stated that there was now present a gallant old Prussian officer, identified forever with their history, Gen. August Willich. [Loud cheers.]

Gen. Willich—My dear comrades: I suppose my friends bring me here to show you a true American who has not been born amongst you, but who has made himself. My old soldiers will understand me very well; because I have talked so much Dutch to them that I believe they take my Dutch for English. We come here to make a profession of our political creed—which I think is just as important as their religious creed; but in this profession I do not want to count only the few thousands present. Though, gentlemen, if we should have ourselves weighed, you would see where the heaviest weight is. There have been a few gentlemen in Cleveland—the stragglers of our army; [applause;] I guess if they could only look here and see these honest faces around us, they would be ashamed, and condemn themselves and hate themselves. [Cheers.] No doubt they can now see where the Grand Army of the Republic is. That army is here, and the heart of the people is here; and if they do not want to see it, then they will have to feel it. [Cheers.]

The Chairman then introduced John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg, who was received with great cheering. Mr. Robb, in behalf of the city councils of Pittsburgh, then presented to Mr. Burns a handsome gold headed cane as a slight testimonial of admiration for his gallant conduct in shouldering a musket and hastening to the field of Gettysburg when his home was threatened with invasion. A boquet of flowers was also presented in behalf of the ladies. These articles were gracefully received by Mr. Burns, who expressed his appreciation of them through the medium of the chair.

Loud calls were made for General Sigel, when it was announced that that gentleman was not present.

General Barnum—I have a matter of business which I am sure will meet with a response in the heart of every loyal soldier. When we see detection in high places so frequently coming upon us, it is proper that we shall rally round and sustain those men and those institutions who in this hour stand firm for the right. I therefore have the honor to offer the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, This convention recognizes in a free press the bulwark of freedom, and, whereas, it is the duty of every patriot in this hour of National peril to put forth every effort for right and country; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily recommend to all friends of freedom and their country to aid in advancing light and truth upon the great questions of liberty and loyalty as they are disseminated by the New York *Tribune*.

A Delegate—Three groans for the New York *Times*. [Groans.]

General Jardine of New Jersey—That resolution goes to the Committee under the rule already adopted.

General Garfield—I move to strike out the words New York *Tribune* and insert in lieu of them, the loyal press of the country.

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution was referred.

A resolution of thanks to the Sanitary Commission, Christian Commission, Ladies' Aid Society, and Loyal League Unions was adopted.

The following dispatches were read:

NEW YORK, September 26.
L. Edwin Dudley, Temporary President Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:

Letter too late. I regret that your committee's invitation was sent to St. Louis. Its earlier reception would have enabled me to express personally my cordial sympathy with objects of the Convention. J. C. FREMONT.

Three cheers for Fremont were proposed by Colonel Moody, of Ohio, and given by the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.
Chairman Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:

The Union League of Philadelphia sends greeting to the loyal Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. May the results of your deliberations in council be as successful as your glorious victories on land and sea.
JAMES H. ORME.

[Cheers.]

Major Joseph P. Longhead, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States for their revision and action upon the much perverted neutrality laws of the United States, and to the Hon. N. P. Banks, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, for his able and exhaustive report thereon.

Resolved, That we deeply feel for the enthralled and oppressed of all nations, and accord to them our liveliest sympathy, and, whenever lawful and practicable, our earnest co-operation and assistance in their efforts to throw off the yoke of their oppressors, and erect for themselves Republics like our own, and we are animated with hope that the day is not far distant when Ireland, in the old world, and Mexico, on our own continent, can hail us as free Republican nationalities in fact, as they should be of right.

The above was referred to the Committee, under the rules of the Convention.

A delegate moved that the Convention take a recess to half past three o'clock, but subsequently withdrew that motion, General Butler, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, appearing in the hall with the report of that committee.

After great cheering, General Butler came forward and said:

Mr. President. The Committee on Resolutions unanimously instructed me to report the following as a platform of principles for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention here assembled.

By the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the United States in convention assembled, be it

1. *Resolved*, That the action of the present Congress in passing the pending Constitutional Amendment is wise, prudent and just.

It clearly defines American citizenship and guarantees all his rights to every citizen.

It places on a just and equal basis the right of representation, making the vote of a man in one State equally potent with the vote of another man in any State.

It righteously excludes from places of honor and trust the chief conspirators and guiltiest rebels whose perjured crimes have drenched the land in fraternal blood.

It puts into the very frame of our government the inviolability of the national debt, and the nullity forever of all obligations contracted in support of the rebellion. [Applause.]

2. *Resolved*, That it is unfortunate for the country that these propositions have not been received in the spirit of conciliation, clemency and fraternal feeling in which they were offered as they are the mildest terms ever granted to subdued rebels. [Applause.]

3. *Resolved*, That the President, as an Executive officer, has no right to a policy as against the Legislative Department of the Government. [Applause.] That his attempt to fasten his scheme of reconstruction upon the country is as dangerous as it is unwise. His acts in sustaining it have retarded the restoration of peace and unity. They have converted conquered rebels into impudent claimants to rights which they have forfeited, and places which they have desecrated. If consummated, it would render the sacrifices of the nation useless, the loss of the lives of our buried comrades vain, and the war in which we have so gloriously triumphed what his present friends, at Chicago, in 1864, declared to be a failure. [Applause.]

4. *Resolved*, That the right of the conqueror to legislate for the conquered has been recognized by the public law of all civilized nations. By the operation of that law, for the conservation of the good of the whole country, Congress has the undoubted right to establish measures for the conduct of the revolted States, and to all acts of legislation that are necessary for the complete restoration of the Union.

5. *Resolved*, That when the President claims that, by the aid of the Army and Navy, he might have made himself Dictator, he insulted every soldier and sailor in the Republic. He ought distinctly to understand that the tried patriots of this nation can never be used to overthrow civil liberty or popular government. [Applause.]

6. *Resolved*, That the neutrality laws should be so amended as to give the fullest liberty to the citizen consistent with the national faith. That the great Union Republican party is pledged to sustain liberty and equality of rights everywhere, and, therefore, we tender to all peoples struggling for freedom our sympathy and cordial co-operation. [Applause.]

7. *Resolved*, That the Union men of the South, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the gratitude of every loyal soldier and sailor who served his country in suppressing the rebellion; and that, in their present dark hour of trial, when they are being persecuted by thousands, solely because they are now true to the Government, we will not prove recreant to our obligations, but will stand by and protect, with our lives if necessary, those brave men who remain true to us when all around are false and faithless. [Applause.]

8. *Resolved*, That the public domain, as the common property of the nation, ought to be sacredly held devoted to the benefit of the nation's defenders; that Congress ought to legislate in regard to bounties and pensions with the most exact and impartial justice to all soldiers and sailors. [Applause.]

9. *Resolved*, That in reorganizing the army, justice to the volunteer officers and soldiers demands that faithful and efficient service in the field ought to be held equivalent to an education at West Point. [Great applause.]

10. *Resolved*, That any officer, soldier or sailor, who left his flag to serve with our enemies, ought never to have place in the army or navy of the Union. [Applause.]

General Butler—Mr. President: These form the resolutions offered by the Committee. The question is now before the Convention. What shall be done with them?

General Cochrane—Mr. President: Permit me to say that a more complete, just and righteous platform for a whole people to occupy, has never before been presented to the national sense.

I move, sir, the adoption of the report. [Cheers.]

The vote was taken by the entire audience rising and giving three cheers.

Gen. Butler—The report having been adopted, I have been instructed to offer this resolution:

Resolved, That a National Committee to form a Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of all who agree with the principles set forth in the resolutions of this Convention, shall be selected by the several delegations here represented, to consist of three members from each State and Territory, the names to be reported to the Convention, in order to perfect an organization, and take such steps as may seem to them necessary for the furtherance of the principles of the great Union party to which we belong.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Gen. Butler was again vociferously called for, and, coming forward, addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: May I ask your indulgence of the most perfect attention, that I may be able to make myself heard. We are met here upon the most momentous issues ever presented to any body of men, and to no such body of men was ever before a governmental question presented for adoption. You are called upon to support as citizens those principles and those rights and that course of government for which you fought in the field. [Applause.]

We might have well hoped, when the last rebel surrendered and when our arms were victorious everywhere, that peace and unity and concord should prevail. But, unfortunately for our country, some evil thought entered into the heart of the Executive of the Nation. Assuming to himself strength of mind and of purpose to deal with a question which he should have presented to the whole government of the United States in Congress assembled, he undertook, by his own fiat, to reconstruct the country. It was an act, the power to do which, no President had ever before claimed. The question of admitting States into the Union had more than once been presented to this Government. Kansas, we all remember. Missouri, it passes beyond the memory of many of us, but history tells us that the country divided upon the question upon what terms Missouri should be admitted. Did the then executive, able and constitutional lawyer that he was,—did the then executive claim that by his fiat, by his policy he could say how a State was to come into the Union? No, it was referred to the Congress of the United States. But passing on, the present executive gave what he called an experimental government to each of the States, for which I have searched in vain to find any constitutional authority. What won the States that had revolted from the Union? For in that question to which I purpose to call your attention for a few moments, it seems to me the whole issue is here and now to be determined. You remember that Abraham Lincoln was elected because eleven States with the sympathy or the aid of three more revolted from the Union, seized all the property and drove out every vestige of Union authority and Union powers; armed themselves against the constituted authority of the Union, confederated themselves into a union and government, raised armies and attempted to inaugurate and set afloat a navy, and placed themselves in such a position that the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the people of this territory were national public enemies, engaged in a just and formal war. Here, at this point, fellow soldiers, we should stop to consider what was their condition. They were not at that time out of the Union, certain it is that the Union was out of them. [Laughter.] Standing there beside our brave sailors, when we passed Fort Jackson with our comrades of the immortal Farragut, did we believe that Louisiana had all her rights in the Union at that time? You who landed at Port Royal, after that most brilliant bombardment, believe that this was in the Union, with all its rights and privileges as a part of the growing power of this Union? Clearly not. Then let us follow on for a few moments, because if there is anybody so stupid here as to believe that at that time North Carolina had the rights of a part of the government, [illegible] I fended, and he had better take his hat and go to dinner, for I shall not address him any longer. [Applause.] Now then, with various success, at Gettysburg, Antietam and a thousand other battles, of which you are the representatives, the war was fought out. We all agree that at the time I have spoken, the beginning of the war, these men had no rights in the Union. Then the war was fought out. What was the next step in the progress of the nation? All the armed soldiers representing those men surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Mark that. Surrendered themselves and their property, and everything they had to our victorious arms. [Applause.] Is there any man here who will claim that by surrender men get rights? [Applause.] Is there any man here will claim that a man conquers by saying "I give up." Are they conquerors? What did they claim then they were? What did they claim amnesty as? As prisoners of war. Now then, my doubting friend, if any there are here, is not a paroled prisoner of war pretty poor material to make sovereign States of this Union out of? [Great applause.]

What were the States then in intendment of public law? What were those States in intendment of National right and of every decision of every court and every jurist? They were but camps of paroled prisoners under the guard of our soldiers, to see that nobody molested them so long as they behaved well. Now then, I ask you right here, can there be any doubt in the language of your resolutions, that the Congress of the United States, representing the Government of the conquering army of the United States, have full rights to make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of ten camps of paroled prisoners of war? I do not discuss the question what you call them. I deal with the question coldly and firmly, what they were. You may call them territories, conquered provinces, anything but our governors—I won't stand that. [Applause.] But I have heard the sophism, which is the end and aim, the Alpha and Omega of all argument against us, to this effect, "well, I don't understand you there, you say that a State has no right to secede, you say that the States tried to secede, and you whipped them and prevented them; then you say they are not in the Union; how do you reconcile that? Let us for a moment deal with that argument. What do we say precisely? We say that no act of a State, or the Government of the United States even, can alter the relations of a single citizen of this government to itself without his consent. We say that no State can take a single foot of American soil from under the authority of the American Government or the protection of the American flag. We say the obligations of every man remain the same to the United States. The distinction we make is this; they lost their rights by the crimes they committed while they did not get rid of their obligations. They had rights as a part of this Government, as States in this Union, and obligations as citizens of the United States. Let me give you an example familiar to our courts. A man commits murder. At that moment he has all the high rights of a citizen, the right to the ballot, the right to be elected to office, the right to the marriage relation, the right to walk a freeman around the streets, but by the act of murder, by that crime he forfeits his right to his liberty, to his wife, to his children, and even to life itself. Mark me! He gets rid of none of his obligations to society by his own crime. [Applause.] So with these States. While they did not make one hair white or black so far as their disseverance from the Union was concerned, yet they, by their treason and their crimes, could forfeit all their rights in the Union. Not less traitors because they were citizens; not less citizens because they were traitors. [Applause.] Now then, what is the State? for it is said that a State can never die. Suppose, for a moment, that all the people in the State die, what becomes of the State then? [Laughter.] Suppose all the people move out of a State, (I now speak of the political organization as a part of this Government.) What becomes of the State then? Suppose one step farther, that all the people of a State substantially, with a few glorious exceptions, whom we need not now stop to consider—suppose they all repudiate their obligations to this Government and all bound themselves together and swore allegiance to another Government, and all united in arms to drive out the authority of this Government—what then becomes of the State? Why the State is destroyed because the State is but the organ of civil government. I do not know, my friends, that it will make the argument any stronger to quote an authority to you, especially such an authority, but Andrew Johnson, in his proclamation appointing provisional Governors, says that he appoints provisional Governors because all civil government is destroyed in the revolted States. "With all civil government destroyed," using his very language, "where was the State?" Therefore all the idea that a State can never die, that a State must always exist and that a State by its people can fight the Union for four years and then come back of its own volition and undertake to govern the Union is a sophism and a delusion unworthy of an intelligent people. [Applause.] Now, then, it is said, farther, that a State cannot die and cannot lose its rights, because it has no right to secede. Let us look at that a little farther. I find a man here on the sidewalk weltering in his blood, his throat cut and the bloody razor in his hand, showing a case of suicide. "Why," I say, "the man is dead." "No," say you, "he cannot be dead, he had no right to cut his throat;" it is a question of right, not a question of fact. To that I answer, this is a question of fact, and not a question of right. And I repeat, once more, what I understand to be the true principles of the great Republican party on this question, that in this great contest not one right of the Government over these States or over their citizens was lost, but every right of every traitor on its soil has been gone forever. [Applause.] If we have settled then to our satisfaction, upon the principles of inexorable logic and truth, what is the condition of these people, we have settled definitely what shall be the rights of Congress or the rights of the rest of the nation. Their rights are all powerful. Their duty is another question. Now, in all governmental relations, in all governmental actions against communities, it has always been found necessary for the Government to treat communities as if they had erred or been misled, to be as in mass forgiven. But all governments have always treated as examples those that misled their communities; and that is our duty, it would seem to me, in the present crisis, [Applause] to extend to the South, to the Southern men who as communities have been misled, our cordial welcome back when they will come back in the spirit of truth, of justice, of right, of kindness and of loyalty in which we offer to receive them. But for the men that misled them, the great representative men, let them be so dealt with that no man hereafter shall ever leave his seat in the Congress of the United States, or desert the glorious flag for the purpose of taking command in the armies of our enemies. [Applause.] As I have said, governments must deal with communities as if they had erred. As soon as the communities have shown a desire to be received back in an humble, (mark the word,) in an humble thankfulness for the clemency meted out to them, because it is for men who have erred to be humble when they acknowledge their mistake. As for the rest, I would answer here the question put by the President, "Would you hang eight millions?" No, no, Mr. President; God forbid! but you begin and hang one, and we will tell you when to stop! [Tremendous applause.] Now, Mr. Davis is, perhaps, by no means the worst man in the "Southern Confederacy," but he chose to have the place of a representative man—he played for an empire, and staked his life on the result, and let him pay the forfeit, [Applause] as an example for all time that no man shall plot treason in the halls of the Congress of the United States. [Applause.] What shall we say, fellow soldiers, of another man who, educated in the military academy of the United States, to be equal to which we had to serve four years in the field, mid blood and death, privation and imprisonment, brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, the chosen, petted chief of staff to the Lieutenant General of the United States, on the 19th of April, 1861, when our neighbors and comrades were being shot down in Baltimore, resigned his commission and went back to his native State? For what purpose? For the purpose of, on the morning of the 22d of April following, receiving a commission as commander of all the rebel forces in Virginia. Is there any man here so stupid as not to know that Colonel Lee, of the United States cavalry, when he resigned his commission on the 19th of April, believed and knew that he was to be appointed on the 22d, commander-in-chief of the Rebel army of Virginia? He did know it. Now then, fellow-soldiers, what shall be done with the soldier who deserts his flag, and takes with him the secrets of his commander, [cries of hang him, shooting is too good for him], who deserts for the purpose of taking command, or bribed by a higher command in the armies of the enemies of his country? Why, we all know that by every law, human and, I hope without irreverence I may say, divine, any soldier who deserts his flag for the purpose of taking command in the army of the enemy, shall surely suffer death. [Applause.]

But, say you, General Lee but followed the secession of his State. Alas! my friends, history shows that there was not left to him even that poor excuse for rebellion. For on the 17th of April his State passed the ordinance of secession, but they put in that ordinance a clause that it should be void and of none effect until it was ratified by the people at a vote to be taken on the 23d of the following May—more than a month afterwards. So that General Lee left the army of the United States, and went into Virginia, and was at the head of the rebel forces of Virginia before his State seceded—carried her out at the point of the bayonet. Now, gentlemen, we had an Arnold, and he escaped punishment; but he did not remain here. We have had, as it seems to me, an equally guilty traitor, and the question to be decided in this country is whether his surrender as a prisoner of war when he was captured shall avail him against the desertion of his flag to take service in the army of the enemies of his country. [Cries of "No! no!"]

I, therefore, again say that I would make example of this man, so that no soldier hereafter should ever find it convenient to desert the flag of his country. ["Good!" Cheers.] And for the rest, the most humiliating spectacle that took place at the close of this war was that, here were these rebels threatening that, if we did not do pretty much as they wished, they would go to Mexico, or Brazil, or South America, or somewhere—they would go and leave us. What ought we to have said to them? "Go! 'Stand not on the order of your going, but go at once.' More than that: Here is a free ticket on board a United States transport to take you wherever you like, and the farther the better, but see to it that you never come back." And is there one man here to doubt that, if that course had been taken, there would be to-day peace, quiet, and amity with the South? Nobody doubts it. A golden opportunity was then lost, but not lost forever. We have offered to the States in rebellion that if they will accept the Constitutional Amendment they shall return to their share in the Government. But, fellow-soldiers, I want to add another condition to that. ["Good, good."] There may be many that would agree to my first condition. I, as a soldier, desire to add one condition, and you shall judge me whether I wish to be very harsh. In the State Cemetery of Texas did lay reposing the bones of our comrades who fell victims to the climate and to the war in that State. They were sleeping side by side with the Confederate dead. There all animosity should have been forgotten. But the State Legislature of Texas have passed a resolution that our comrades' bones must be removed to some other place, lest they contaminate the Confederate dead. [Hisses.] Again, at Holleywood sleep our comrades who died at Belle Isle and Libby; and when, on a time of festival, all Virginia turned out to deck the graves of the Confederate dead, a few Northern ladies whom they term Northern school-marms, and a few women of darker hue, but of true patriotism, went to deck the graves of our comrades with their loyal tokens of respect, those flowers and these wreathes were torn down and trampled in the dust. Again, the United States took money from the treasury of the North, sustained by our taxation, and bought a piece of land near Malvern Hill; and the brave and glorious dead who repose in their last resting place on that battle field (where we went by, without doing wrong to anybody, if their victory had been followed up, the war would have been ended)—the United States, I say, bought a cemetery and gathered the fragments of our dead heroes, and gave them their last rites of Christian kindness, and over their remains they raised this our flag (pointing to the American standard), as the most fitting monument to a soldier of the Union. [Cheers.] And yet the reconstructed rebels of Virginia tore down that flag and trampled it in the dust. [Cries of "shame."] There was a time in this war when a man who tore down the American flag met his deserts—[great cheering for "true Dix"]—[illegible] and I [illegible] is the condition that I would impose—and you shall judge whether or not it is a hard one—is this: That we shall have those States brought back into the Union that our dead comrades can sleep in peace and honor within their borders [cheers]; and if any man wants reconstruction before that happens, I am not with him for one. [Loud cheers.] Therefore the Committee have believed in their resolutions that it was unfortunate that our propositions to Congress were not received in the same fraternal spirit with which they were offered, and until that time comes be it sooner or later—until every man can walk in peace carrying the flag of the United States, if he pleases,—with devotion to the Union on his lips, and not be molested, in every revolted State, for one, I do not want to see that State in the Union making laws for me. [Great cheering.] The sooner that time comes the better; but never until the two come together. [Cheers.] My friends, they say that we have unkind feelings towards those men, that we are governed by malice. Why, I was at Philadelphia, and met the true Union men of the South there; and the malice that we showed them was to take them to our hearts, to our arms, and with every good feeling to embrace them as the true brothers of the North. That was the way we met the Southern loyalists who had ever stood by us. For one, I can point back to when we had achieved the greatest victory we ever did achieve—when we elected President Johnson—laughter as the General corrected himself—President Lincoln. [I beg pardon of the Convention for the mishap.] When we had elected President Lincoln, with his permission and with his knowledge I stated in New York, at a public meeting, that the only thing we asked them to do was to lay down their arms and come back and resume their places, and if they would do it we would receive them. But they chose to fight months and months after—as long as they could—and then we asked them to come back, and what is the answer? The answer is at New Orleans in the murder of Dostie and Horton; the answer is at Memphis in the riots there; the answer is heard all over the country, for but yesterday almost a Union officer for doing his duty was kidnapped when about his lawful business, and taken to be tried for obeying the order of his commander by a rebel jury. Now, gentlemen, I say until in some fraternal feelings with which we have asked them to come back and claim, not their rights but what the clemency and magnanimity of the North shall give them—until they receive Northern men, Northern soldiers, into their communities with equal rights and equal privileges—nay more, until every man, black or white, who has ever worn the blue, is as good as anybody else in the South—until that time comes, I say, I do not desire to see them back. [Great cheering.] How is this question, then, to be settled? I have some knowledge of the South, and of Southern men; I have already said to you that had the President and Congress agreed on what was to be done, and what terms they would offer, at the moment after the surrender of Johnston's army those terms would have been accepted. But by the encouragement of the President, by his most singular and not to be explained course, and by the action of those at the North who have encouraged them, the South have come into a very different frame of mind. But fellow soldiers, let them see that the President does not rule this country without the aid of Congress. [Applause.—"That's it."] Let them understand that you take no step backward, [applause,] and that as sure as light follows the darkness of the night, so sure we propose to maintain the Government of this country, for which we have fought; and they will accept any terms we will offer, and we will offer none but what are just and magnanimous. [Cheers loud and long continued.]

The Convention then took a recess till half-past four.

Afternoon Session.

At four o'clock the Convention was called to order by the chairman.

An Illinois delegate announced that Rev. Dr. Page, the clergyman who married Jeff. Davis, was present, and moved that he be requested to take a seat on the platform.

Dr. Page remarked that he did not belong to the boys in blue, but desired to say that he claimed no distinction as being the clergyman who married Jeff. Davis, and whether there was any honor in it, he left to this great assemblage to determine. The Dr declined to take a seat on the stand, but remained with the Illinois delegation.

The following dispatches were read:—

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 24, '66.
To the delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors Convention, at Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN:—The Union League of Philadelphia will hold a grand mass meeting on Saturday, October 6th, 1866.

On behalf of the League, the Committee on Public Meetings extend a warm invitation to all the delegates to the Loyal Soldiers' and Sailors Convention, now assembled in Pittsburgh to join with them in this demonstration. Philadelphia will cordially welcome any and all the gallant men who, having saved the Union by their valor, now preserve it by their votes.

Assuring you of a hearty and true greeting, we remain, respectfully,
JAMES H. ORME, Chairman.

TOPEKA Kansas, September 26, 1866.

Kansas greets the loyal soldiers and sailors in Convention at Pittsburgh. Our citizens have no affections for traitors, whether in the field or in council, and devoutly bid your Convention God speed in its noble effort.
S. J. CRAWFORD, Governor.

General Harriman, in response to repeated calls, was introduced, and made a brief speech. The gentleman alluded to the progress of the spirit of freedom, as exemplified in the Convention, and simply mentioned that there was a convention of soldiers in Cleveland the other day. The Philadelphia "bread and butter" convention was shown up, and the inquiry made would the loyal soldiers of the Republic support its platform, to which there was an emphatic denial. No, they could not go back on themselves. He entreated the soldiers not to falter now. Be not deceived, the untamed spirit of treason is still in the rebel heart. A clergyman in his neighborhood, the other day, said these rebels should be held over hell until they were singed like cats. [Applause.] The rebels all supported the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, but the loyal soldiers stood by Congress. They stood where Andrew Johnson once stood—that in the reconstruction of the States traitors should take back seats. They would not permit their thirty rebels should misrepresent four millions of freedmen. He referred to the trials and sufferings at Libby and Belle Isle, and the tyranny of the jailors there. These were the men who were asked to be received with honor. They should never be so received, but that treason should be punished in fact as well as in name. No, the people were right and would see that no such recognition should take place. He referred to the glorious political victories in Vermont and Maine, and said that Pennsylvania would follow them up in October, with the triumphant election of the Union men's gallant standard bearer, Major General John W. Geary. He concluded by complimenting the Union men and women of the country.

The Secretary here read the names of the National Executive Committee, as follows:

Maine—Lieut C A Boutelle, Brig Gen C W Tilden, Maj Gen J D Fessenden.
New Hampshire—Gen A F Stevens, Gen Gilman Marston, Capt Jos B Clarke.
Vermont—Col W G Veazey, Lieut Col S E Perigro, Maj Geo L Barstow.
Massachusetts—Maj Gen B F Butler, Gen Chas Devens, Jr, Chaplain A H Quint.
Rhode Island—Maj Gen A E Burnside, Lieut Lloyd Brewer, U S N, Gen C H Tompkins.
Connecticut—Gen O S Ferry, Gen Ed Harland, Col E Blakeslee.
New York—Bvt Brig Gen Henry A Barnum, Col D T Morgan Bvt Brig Gen Geo M Lowe.
New Jersey—Gen Ed Jardine, Gen Jas Stewart, Col Wm E Potter.
Pennsylvania—Maj Gen J S Negley, Col W M Worrall, Col J Stewart.
Ohio—Gen W D Leggett, Capt Sebastian.
Illinois—Gen R J Oglesby, Gen J F Farnsworth, Gen Jno A Logan.
Indiana—Gen Robert S Foster, Gen Thomas W Bennett, Gen Milo S Haskell.
Wisconsin—Brig Gen Thomas S Allen, Capt A J Langworthy.
Iowa—Gen F M Drake, Gen C L Matthies, Col W C Earle.
Minnesota—Private O L Dudley, Maj M A Dailey, Maj J Ed Doughty.
Missouri—Gen F A Jones, Gen John McNeill, Gen Samuel P Simpson.
Tennessee—Col Wm B Stokes, Maj Gen Smith, Gen J P Brownlow.
Kentucky—Lieut Col Geo W Northrop, Capt T W Hardiman, Lieut Robert Townsend.
Michigan—Gen R A Alger, Gen Henry Baxter, Private W H Button.
North Carolina—Capt A W Tourge, Capt A H Jones, Col Clapp.
Texas—Brig Gen E J Davis, Lieut Col G W Paschal, Capt A J Bennett.
Maryland—Maj Gen Franz Sigel, Brevet Maj Gen A W Dennison, Col E M Mobley.
California—Gen Geo F Evans, Col Wm M Johns, Col Arch McKendry.
Virginia—Capt W H Snowden.
West Virginia—Serg't C J Rawlings, Capt S T Shaw, Maj F A Cather.
Utah—Maj Gen P E Connor, Capt D B Stover, Chaplain N McLeod.
Nevada—Capt Charles Sumner, Capt J Matthewson, Lieut G A Swaney.
Kansas—Maj T J Anderson, Gen Thos Moonlight, Col J K Baskin.
District of Columbia—H A Hall, L E Dudley, Wm A Short.

Gen. Streight, of Libby prison fame, was called for, and took the stand. He believed that the South would have accepted the situation after the war, if it had not been for the bad actions of one man, referring to the President. The South was now becoming defiant, and he believed in acting with them with frankness. Treason must be made odious. He believed that we should be prepared for contingencies, and to that end he had prepared the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is the duty of Congress to direct the President to remove from the States lately in rebellion all arms and munitions of war, not required for immediate use by the portion of the army on duty there, and that hereafter no arms nor military stores not needed for immediate use shall be stored in any State lately in rebellion until such State shall have been recognized by Congress as having resumed its place in the Union.

The resolution was adopted, with a single nay.

Gen. Gibson, of Ohio, was next called upon for a speech. He said they were called in Convention to settle one solitary question, and that was whether the loyal people of the country should make the terms of reconstruction, or whether they should be given over to bloody-handed traitors. That was the only question before them, and he believed it was practically settled to-day. The people of the North had the power, and by God's help they would exercise it. He was opposed to giving rebels political power. He thought that all they were entitled to was about thirteen feet of hemp to a man. He referred to the Johnson party in ludicrous terms. He thanked God there was a party of liberty in the country, that would secure equal and exact justice to all. Ohio would commence the attack early in the fall, and he hoped Pennsylvania would commence their attack on the 9th of October before dawn. It wasn't good military tactics to postpone an attack. He wanted the buglers to be at their post before dawn. He called upon every loyal man to go to the polls, armed with the ballot, and thus sustain the flag of thirty-six stars in fact as well as in theory. He noticed that Mr. Johnson had been around leaving flags at various places. His flag he said had thirty six stars. Who put them there? Was it his party? No, it was the loyal soldiers whose representatives were here assembled.

Gen. Granville Moody here, by permission, read the following preamble and resolutions, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This convention of Soldiers and Sailors, having been conceived and inaugurated by the Soldiers and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C.,—an organization of over seven hundred honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, a large majority of whom were private soldiers or ordinary seamen during the war, and nearly all of whom are employed in the Executive Department of the General Government, and

WHEREAS, These fearless men, with dismissal already threatened them, passed unanimously resolutions heartily indorsing the action of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and supporting the proposed Constitutional Amendment, unhesitatingly repudiating the policy of President Johnson, and calling upon their comrades throughout the country to meet them in National Convention, to reassert the principles for which they fought. Therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and hereby most heartily and unreservedly tendered to the Soldiers and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C., for their fearless and manly action.

General McCauley here read the list of officers appointed for the procession of to-day.

Gen. Barnum, of New York, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair and instructed to publish the proceedings of this Convention with a history of its origin, and an account of all events which have led to it, and that the secretaries of this Convention be instructed to furnish a copy of their record to said Convention as soon as possible; and also that the chairman of each delegation here represented send without delay to said Convention a roster of their respective delegations, with the postoffice address of each delegate, that all may be furnished a copy of said proceedings as soon as possible.

The President appointed Brevet Brigadier General Barnum, New York, Captain John I. Davenport, of Michigan and Private L. E. Dudley, of District of Columbia, as such Committee.

General Lee, of Connecticut, offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and to the Resident Military Committee, together with the patriotic citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity for their liberal and generous hospitality to every member of this Convention, [illegible] and which we now cheerfully tender.

Sergeant McGee, of Michigan, said he desired before this Convention dispersed, to hear something from a non-commissioned officer or enlisted man. If they wanted to know who he was, he would tell them he was one of the 330 soldiers who had been fed in this hall, and at a time when he needed food. If they wanted to know his record, he had gone out as a private and was promoted to corporal and from that to sergeant. He had never missed a battle and was always in line, and was now ready to fight it out on the same line, all summer and all winter, until the victory was secured. Johnson had proposed to receive back rebels. Should they be allowed to come back reeking with crime to contaminate the loyal? Never, until they had been regenerated. Maine had led the way, the West would follow.

Chaplain and Captain Moxham, of Illinois, was introduced as "the worst wounded man in the Convention." He said he couldn't leave the Convention without having expressed himself as perfectly in accord with the spirit and intent of the proceedings. He then related his connection with the army, in which he was chaplain and commanded a company. On the day of the battle of Shiloh, he was wounded in the right arm. He seized his sword with his left hand, and went into battle. In the afternoon, a cannon ball wounded his right leg, and while lying wounded a splinter from a log struck by a cannon ball broke his ninth rib. In that condition he left the field, and traveled eight hundred miles in his cot. He had been fighting disunion sentiments ever since, and it filled his heart to witness the scene before him. He believed with old Gen. Geary that the rebels had the "constitutional right to be hung and the divine right to bedamned." He alluded to the Cleveland Convention, and the participancy of General Custer therein, who on the Fourth of July last was received in Detroit with cheers, but whose name was now received with groans even by the children. He concluded by saying that if General Grant or General Sherman should join the bread and butter brigade, he would groan for them as heartily as he would for Andrew Johnson. He thanked God for this day.

Major Pangborn, of New Jersey, followed. Jersey had fired one of the best shots in this campaign in sending to Congress a Republican Senator. He alluded to Phil. Kearney in eulogistic terms, and to the help of the gallant Kilpatrick last campaign. They had abolished their foreign consulates last year, and became annexed to the Union. New Jersey no longer deserved the implied censure of the little girl who, after saying her prayers, said; "Good-bye, God, I'm going to Jersey for two weeks!" Recent converts rarely backslide, and Jersey would hold to her faith. He made some good and humorous hits at Andy Johnson, in a lengthy and eloquent address.

General Hascall, of Indiana, offered the following resolution, prefaced by the remark that the Philadelphia and Cleveland Conventions omitted to pass such a resolution, and properly so. It was proper for this Convention to pass such a resolution.

Resolved, That the loyal soldiers of the Union profoundly cherish the memory of the last Chief Magistrate [illegible] the martyr hero, Abraham Lincoln, and we call upon our comrades in arms throughout the land to remember that his life was taken by the men who now clamor for equal rights with us in the administration of the Government.

Major W. W. Bloss, of Titusville, Pa., moved that a copy of the proceedings be transmitted to the President of the United States.

A Delegate—I do not believe in throwing pearls before swine.

The resolution was so amended that copies be also sent to Congress, and to the Governors of all the States, and as amended was adopted.

Gen. Bennett, of Indiana, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Gen. Cox, for the able, patriotic and dignified manner in which he has presided over this great Convention.

Gen. Cox acknowledged the compliment, and congratulated the Convention on the harmony which characterized its proceedings, which was due more to the members than to him.

Col. A. W. Tourgee, the editor of a loyal paper in North Carolina, said a few words. They had at the South but four loyal newspapers; and they believed the only way to denationalize the South was to support them, and to get them circulated at the North. He appealed to loyal soldiers for their support.

A delegate from Wisconsin pledged that State to be as true to the Union in this campaign as it had been in the war. Doolittle and Randall were repudiated in the house of their friends.

After announcements of a meeting of the National Union Executive Committee this evening, and an address by Mr. James E. Murdoch, Gen. Streight announced that there would be a meeting of all who had been prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy, this evening, at eight o'clock, at the room of the Indiana delegation, in the Monongahela House.

A delegate from Illinois explained the inability of Gen. Logan to be present.

The following was read to the Convention and created great enthusiasm:

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., August 24, 1866.
To General Custar:
No, never. Our infamy would be complete.
(Signed.) H. CAPEHART.

This telegram was the reply of Gen. Capehart to Gen. Custar's invitation to stump Delaware in support of "My Policy."

Private Will. A. Short, of the District of Columbia delegation, and Secretary of the National Executive Committee of Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, who occupied a position in the Treasury Department, received the following dispatch from a friend in Washington, which was immediately read to the Convention, and the action of those in authority heartily groaned:

WASHINGTON CITY, September 26.
WILL A. SHORT—You were dismissed on the 22d. TOM.

A delegate from New Jersey here proposed three cheers for General Grant, which were given with a will.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

At the request of Gen. Moody, of Ohio, the audience sung "Old Hundred," and amid cheers respectively for Grant, Sherman, Burnside, Thomas, Sheridan, the loyal South, the loyal Congress, Hooker, Cox, Logan, the people of Pittsburgh—especially the ladies, the firemen, the spirits of our glorious dead, the boys in blue and others, the vast assemblage slowly dispersed. And this closed the proceedings of a Convention that will be ever memorable in the history of this city.

Organization of National Executive Committee.

The National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, consisting of three from each State and Territory, including the District of Columbia, appointed by the Convention, held a meeting last night in the Common Council chamber for the purpose of organizing. There were present Messrs. Love, Allen, Langworthy, Anderson, Rankin, Sloan, Catner, Hardiman, Drake, Matthias, Earle, Leggett, Sebastian, Hall, L E Dudley, Short, Boutelle, Stevens, Clark, A J Bennett, Alger, Baxter, Jardine, Stewart, Blakeslee, T W Bennett, Haskell, Cramer, Carey and Negley.

On motion, General M. D. Leggett, of Ohio, was appointed temporary Chairman, and Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Potter, of New Jersey, temporary Secretary.

The resolution adopted at the Convention in the afternoon, appointing this Committee, was then read.

On motion, the name of Col. Wm. N. Jennings was substituted for the name of Col. J. Stewart, as a member of this Committee from Pennsylvania.

Captain Carey was made a member of the Committee from Tennessee.

The following members were made members from Alabama, the appointment of a Committee for that State having been omitted in the Convention: Col. F. L. Cramer, Dr. Frank Horton and Capt. J. J. Hinds.

A member said that he had been requested to state that Major General Benjamin F. Butler, Chairman of the Committe from Massachusetts, could not serve as a member of this Committee. On motion, Gen. Wm Cogswell was substituted in his stead. General Charles Devins, Jr., being now the Chairman of the Committee from that State.

General H. A. Barnum, of New York, then moved that the Committee proceed to business, and take an informal ballot for permanent organization—the officers to consist of a President, Secretary, Treasurer and an Executive Committee. Adopted. An amendment was offered afterwards and adopted that two Vice Presidents be appointed—one from the Army and one from the Navy.

On motion, each State, Territory and the District of Columbia was entitled to one vote each. It was announced that thirty-one States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, was represented in the meeting.

On motion, General R. A. Alger, of Michigan, and private L. Edwin Dudley, of the District of Columbia, were appointed tellers to receive the votes.

The meeting then proceeded to nominate candidates for President, when the following were nominated: Brig. Gen. H. A. Barnum of New York; Major General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Major General John A. Logan, of Illinois; Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island. The names of Generals Butler and Burnside were afterwards withdrawn.

The Committee then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Gen. Barnum.....20 votes.
Gen. Logan.....8 votes.

Gen. Barnum, having received the highest number of votes cast, was declared by the Chairman to be Permanent President, which was made unanimous. General James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Milo S. Haskel, of Indiana, were appointed a Committee to escort the President to the Chair.

General Barnum thanked the Committee for the highly appreciated honor conferred upon him, and asked them to help him in putting forth all their energies for the good of their country.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the temporary President.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for First Vice President. General Thomas S. Allen, of Wisconsin, and General John McNeil, of Missouri, were nominated. The meeting proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

General McNeil.....13 votes.
General Allen.....13 votes.

The vote was declared a tie. A member from Wisconsin then changed his vote in favor of General McNeil, when that gentleman was declared the choice of the committee.

Nominations for the Second Vice President were then called for. Lieutenant William L. Bowers, of the Navy, from Rhode Island, was nominated, and being the only gentleman nominated, he was declared elected by acclamation.

The meeting then proceeded to receive nominations for Secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated: Lt. Col. W. E. Potter, of New Jersey; Major H. A. Hall, of the District of Columbia; Colonel B. F. Morgan, of New York; Private L. Edwin Dudley, of the District of Columbia; Colonel Samuel P. Simpson, of Missouri, Major Hall withdrew his name in favor of Private Dudley. The name of Colonel Morgan was also withdrawn. The meeting proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Private Dudley.....14 votes.
Lieutenant Colonel Potter.....10 "
Colonel Simpson.....3 "

Private Dudley was declared duly elected.

The meeting then entertained nominations for the office of Treasurer. Captain John Sebastian, of the Navy, from Ohio; Gen. R. A. Alger, of Michigan, and Gen. James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, were nominated. The name of Gen. Alger was withdrawn. The Committee proceeded to ballot with the following result:

Captain Sebastian.....20 votes.
General Negley.....6 "

Captain Sebastian was declared elected.

General Edward Jardine, of New Jersey, moved that the meeting proceed to the appointment of an Executive Committee, and that the Committee consist of the Chairmen of each State, Territory or District Committee represented. Adopted.

An amendment was adopted, that the Chairman of this Committee be Chairman and a member of the Sub-Executive Committee.

The following Executive Committee was then appointed.

CHAIRMAN—Gen. H. A. Barnum, of New York.
Ohio—Gen. M. D. Leggett.
District of Columbia—Maj. H. A. Hall.
Iowa—Gen. F. M. Drake.
Maine—Maj. Gen. F. B. Fessenden.
New Hampshire—Gen. A. F. Stevens.
Texas—Gen. E. S. Davis.
Michigan—Gen. R. A. Alger.
New Jersey—Gen. Edward Jardine.
Connecticut—Gen. O. S. Ferry.
Indiana—Gen. R. S. Foster.
California—Gen. F. S. Evans.
Nevada—Capt. Charles A. Sumner.
Utah—Maj. Gen. P. E. Connor.
Massachusetts—Maj. Gen Charles Devins, Jr.
Pennsylvania—Maj. Gen. James S. Negley.
Missouri—Gen. Samuel B. Simpson.
Rhode Island—Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside.
North Carolina—Capt. A. W. Tourgee.
Tennessee—Capt. T. E. Carey.
West Virginia—Major F. A. Cather.
Kentucky—Lieut. Col. George W. Northrop.
Kansas—Col. Thomas J. Anderson.
Alabama—Col. L. F. Cramer.
Vermont—Col. W. G. Veazy.
Maryland—Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel.
Wisconsin—Gen. Thomas S. Allen.
New York—Gen. George M. Love.

It was suggested by a member from Massachusetts that they should inquire into the feasibility of uniting the various military organizations in the country into one grand organization, in order that the ties of friendship would be bound more closely. The following committee were appointed, representing the various military organizations in the country, to report this morning in regard to the feasibility of uniting the great military organizations into one: Col. T. J. Anderson, Kansas Boys in Blue, Chairman; Col. Allen, from Wisconsin, of the Grand Army of the Republic; Maj H. A. Hall, of Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.; Col. Blakesley, from Connecticut, of the United States Service Club; Gen. Dennison, of Maryland Boys in Blue; Gen. Alger, of Michigan Boys in Blue; a member of the Veteran Brotherhood.

The meeting then adjourned.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

MARRIED:

ROWAND—DAVAGE—On Tuesday evening, September 25th, 1866, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, ASAPH T. ROWAND, of Allegheny city, and ELLIE URRY, youngest daughter of Mr. Thos. Davage, of Pittsburgh.

BAILEY—LAUGHLIN—On Wednesday, 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev S. F. Scovel, HENRY M. BAILEY, of New York city, and LIZZIE B., daughter of Alex'r. Laughlin, of this city.

DIED:

MELVIN—On Wednesday morning, September 26th, at 2 o'clock, WILLIAM MELVIN, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 67 Boyle street, Allegheny city, on THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HENNING—On Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, Mr. MATTHEW HENNING, at his residence at Braddock's Fields.

His funeral will take place on THURSDAY, September 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

LOWRY—September 26th, MARY LOWRY, relict of James Lowry, Sr., aged seventy-nine years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on FRIDAY, the 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Jas. Lowry, Jr., corner Colwell and Logan streets, Sixth ward.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION will be held by the colored people of the city and vicinity, on FRIDAY, at

IRON CITY PARK.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS is in the city, and will speak FRIDAY MORNING at the Park, and EVENING at Masonic Hall. Subject—"Reconstruction." Admission to Park, 25c; admission to Lecture, 50c. se27-R

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EUROPEAN TESTIMOIALS.

Received During the Month of August, 1866.

"LONDON, July 25th, 1866.

"MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS—Gents: I have much pleasure in enclosing a document signed by the first composers, musicians, and professors in Europe. I held your Pianos in such high estimation (*vide* my certificate) that I felt it my duty to take one of them with me to Europe to ascertain the opinion of my professional brethren. The enclosed certificate will prove how unanimous they have been on the subject. I beg to forward at the same time a letter I received from my friend Mr. Collard, which I am sure must be gratifying to you.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours very truly,
"JAMES M. WEHLI."

LONDON, January 14, 1866.

"JAMES M. WEHLI, ESQ.—My dear Sir: I have great pleasure in asking you to convey to Messrs. Chickering the expression of my highest approval of their instrument. It is, I consider, not merely the best instrument of American manufacture that I have tried, but one of the finest Grand Pianofortes that has ever came under my observation; and the Messrs. Chickering may well be proud of having turned out from their manufactory an instrument which for touch, quality, power and workmanship, it would be very difficult to surpass in any part of the wide world.

"Dear sir, very sincerely yours,
"CHAS. D. COLLARD,
"(Firm of Collard & Collard, Pianoforte Manufacturers, London.)"

"LONDON, July 20, 1866.

"MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS—Gents: I have just been invited by Messrs. Collard to try a grand Pianoforte manufactured by you, and I have no hesitation in indorsing the opinion of my old friend Mr. C. D. Collard, viz: that it is the finest instrument I ever played on.

"Believe me, gentlemen, most faithfully yours,
"J. L. HATTON."

Testimonial from the Most Distinguished Artists in Europe to Messrs. Chickering & Sons.

LONDON, July 25, 1866.

"Having played upon a Pianoforte made by Messrs Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York, I have much pleasure in testifying to its general excellence.

"For sweetness and brilliancy of tone, delicacy of touch, and magnificent power for concert purposes, I consider it a really GRAND PIANOFORTE, AND DECIDEDLY THE BEST I HAVE SEEN OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

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"G. A. OSBORNE,
"W. KUHE,
"JULIUS BENEDICT,
"CHARLES HALLE,
"BRINLEY RICHARDS,
"SYDNEY SMITH,
"GIULO REGONDI,
"ALFRED JAELL,
"LINDSAY SLOPER,
"M. W. BALFE,
"RENE FAVARGER,
"J. MOSCHELES,
Professor au Conservatoire de Leipsic.
"S. ARTHUR CHAPPEL,
Director of Monday Concerts, London."

"I recently had occasion to play on one of Chickering's Concert Grand Pianos. The high reputation of these instruments had already reached me; and the instrument under notice fully sustained the reputation of the celebrated makers. It is distinguished by the fullness and nobleness of its tone; by the perfect exactness of the entire scale, and by its action, which is of so remarkable a kind that it gives to the player the most complete mastery of every shade of tone, from *p p*, to medium and *f f*. In short, this Piano unites all the advantages of the best productions of the kind, and stands side by side with the most celebrated European instruments.

LOUIS PLAIDY.

"Leipsic, August 20, 1866."

Certificate from Herr Carl Reinecke, Successor to the positions of Mendelssohn, both in the Conservatoire, and as Conductor of the Celebrated "Gewandhaus Concerts," in Leipsic.

"I hereby assert and affirm that the Grand Pianoforte of Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York, which I have tried and examined, is one of the finest instruments of the class that has ever came to my notice.

CARL REINECKE.

LEIPSIC, July, 1866.

Certificate From Y. Von Arnold, the Celebrated Russian Pianist and Composer.

"At Mr. Levitt's in Leipsic, I have this day (July 24th, 1866) examined a Grand Pianoforte from the manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston. It is a Concert Instrument of 7¼ octaves, with regard to which I would make the following remarks:—

"First—The action is so finely balanced that any gradation of power can be obtained from the most delicate lightness to the greatest force.

"Second—Between the two extremes of the keyboard the vibrations are perfectly equal in graduated power. The 'singing' quality of the instrument (prolongation of sound,) especially in the middle octaves, is greatly developed, and is exceedingly beautiful. The bass is full, uniform, powerful, without harshness, and the *ensemble* very beautiful.

"Third—Nothing finer than this instrument could be desired with regard to power and fullness of tone. In conclusion, it must be acknowledged that this instrument is one of the most perfect Pianofortes of our time, namely, as regards tone in general, and in the perfection of its mechanical parts.

Y. VON ARNOLD.

"Leipsic, July, 1866.

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The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

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JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
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FOR RECORDER:
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JOHN P. GLASS.

THE TRUE LINE AND THE SURE VICTORY.

Before a battle, not only as a preliminary, but also as a preparation for it, there is often a good deal of manœuvering and skirmishing. So it is in a political campaign. The present canvass has had its full share, the great aim of our opponents being to get us into a false position and upon a bad line. Their strategy has utterly failed. And, consequently, the moment we confront them on the field, they become demoralized, their line is broken, and a portion of their force, embracing several of their distinguished leaders, surrender the ground.

Nothing is more clear than that the loyal public sentiment of the nation has met the Constitutional Amendment with a hearty approval. That reconstruction measure was not the hasty and inconsiderate offspring of a single mind, but it was the result of prolonged deliberation by the authorized representatives of the people. Months of thought and counsel were devoted to its production. And as soon as it was presented to the public view, and time sufficient was taken for its candid examination, the loyal sentiment of the people crystalized upon it, as the true, just and safe ground of reconstruction. Disaffected parties endeavored in vain to keep it out of view in this election campaign, by bringing forward other topics of dispute, and having failed to divert the Republican party from its strong ground and from the real issue, they have themselves become divided, the better portions of them taking the side of the Amendment proposed by Congress, and leaving the old allies—the war-scathed Democracy and war-whipped rebels—to another and a certain defeat.

Now, all these things demonstrate the wisdom that has thus far characterized the old loyal Republican party. And they with equal clearness indicate that the remainder of the contest, up to the victorious day of election in each State, should be conducted on this same line. Here the forces of the party should be massed. On this point the convergent fire of every battery should bear, and the already demoralized coalition will hasten to get out of range, as they have done heretofore.

As the Republican party is the party of the people and not the manufacture of a clique of party leaders—as it is the spontaneous organization of independent men of all classes, and not a crowd of office holders and office seekers drawn together by the taste or the scent of patronage, we expect to see it maintaining the ground it has taken, and maintaining it manfully during the remainder of the canvass. Then the victory that awaits it will be a triumph of Republican government over Executive assumption and over factional and sectional intrigue, it will secure freedom of legislation by the representatives of the States and of the people, it will have the Constitution of the United States, for maintenance and for amendment, in the safe hands of the people of the United States, and it will secure the restoration of the Union on grounds of justice, equality and liberty.

THE BREAK COMPLETE.

The break of the "Conservative Republicans" with the Democrats is complete, and the alliance entered into at Philadelphia has been dissolved, by the formal withdrawal of "the party of the first part." These Conservatives insist they are Republicans still, whereas the Democrats insist that the arrangement, the President, spoils and all, were intended to be in the interest of the Democratic party. There being no alternative for them but to play second fiddle to the Democrats or draw out, drawing out they are. In doing so, however, they manifest no disposition to stop at the half-way house; on the contrary they have, as a general thing, already taken their stand for the Constitutional Amendment, in harmony with the great and victorious Republican party. We have already quoted from the N. Y. *Times*, the organ of Mr. SEWARD, and therefore in a position to foreshadow the Presidential idea, to show that the break with the Conservative Republicans has been complete and the Philadelphia compact null and void. In that paper of Sunday is another editorial article couched in even plainer terms than anything it had before said, and which removes all doubt as to what will be the course of Conservative Republicans who are unwilling to take their stand with the Democrats. As a significant and even conclusive sign of the times, we quote the article entire:

[From the New York Times of September 23.]
"THE RADICAL CANVASS—THE DRIFT OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

"It is very evident that the public mind dreads the renewed ascendancy of the Democratic party more than it does the continued exclusion of the Southern States. While it regards the latter as a contemporary inconvenience, involving no important or lasting consequences, it looks upon the *former* as full of permanent peril to the country. Perhaps, too, a sentiment of justice has quite as much to do with the feeling as any distinct foreboding of specific evils. What the Democratic party would do if fully reinstated in power—by what definite action it would damage the future of the nation—those who dread it most might not be able to say. But there is no difficulty whatever in feeling that the party which opposed the Government during the war ought not to assume control of it when the war is over. The instinct of the country is that those who stood by it during its time of peril should have charge of its fortunes when the danger has passed.

"This sentiment underlies the resolute resistance of the people to the struggle of the Democratic Party for a renewal of power. All other issues are overlooked. Nobody stops to discuss questions of constitutional law or to canvass the chances of another war. The right of representation—the scope of the power conferred upon Congress—the effect of hostile legislation upon public sentiment in the Southern States, these and other topics of grave importance are dismissed, as having nothing to do with the immediate issues to be first decided. They are postponed to some more convenient season. The North feels conscious of its power to crush opposition, and to insist upon such measures as it deems essential to the public good.

"The Democratic party has clearly overreached itself in its contest for renewed ascendency. Throughout the war it gave the Government no support. As an organization it resisted its efforts to suppress the rebellion. It denounced its policy, condemned as usurpations the measures by which it thwarted Northern sympathy with secession, and did everything in its power to overthrow the Administration by which the contest was carried on. That it did not succeed was owing to the fact that the people cared more for the country than they did for the Democratic party. And it will owe its failure to the same cause now. While we believe the great body of the people desire the speedy restoration of peace and harmony to the Union, they are not inclined to purchase this at the cost of restoring the Democratic party to power. They find it much easier to check the excesses and rebuke the fanatical passions of its extreme and reckless men, than to infuse into the Democratic organization the spirit of progress, of reform, and of political liberty which the emergencies of the time demand. They find that party still filled with all the narrow and illiberal prejudices which marked its action before the war. The same hatred of the colored race—the same unwillingness to extend and broaden the basis of our free institutions—the same attachment to *caste* and arbitrary distinctions in the distribution of political power—the same clamor for the largest license to vice and immorality, and the same lack of sympathy with all efforts to elevate the degraded and to improve the condition of the ignorant and down-trodden members of our republican society, mark its action now as before the great tempest which, in sweeping away human Slavery, has destroyed the great bulwark of all the injustice and all the inequality by which our free institutions were deformed and marred. The people will not trust that party with the reorganization of our political society.

They dread its influence on national affairs. They dread especially the alliance it will form with whatever remains of the influences of Slavery in the Southern States. And they mean to avert this danger by excluding the Democratic Party from power.

"When this shall have been accomplished, we doubt not the people will give attention to the specific work of restoration. We do not believe public opinion will surrender itself to the wild schemes with which extremists and fanatics now alternately amuse and alarm the public mind. What the people now seek, with such passionate purpose and such resolute determination, is not negro suffrage, nor confiscation, nor the degradation of the Southern States, nor the extermination, by fire, famine and slaughter, of the population of the Southern States. These pleasing projects are left to amuse the congenial fancies of Parson Brownlow, or to serve as stalking horses upon which Colonel Forney may delude himself with grateful dreams of his own importance. The people seek nothing of the kind, nor, when they become of practical consequence, will they tolerate them for a moment. They seek to rescue the nation from the party which betrayed it once, and which they are determined never to trust again."

THE TWO PLANS.

The Democratic confidence convention utterly failed to cheat anybody into the belief that the Republican plan of reconstruction is to keep the Southern States out of the Union. Congress and its loyal constituency contemplate the restoration of the Southern States to their functional relations and operations in the Union, as certainly and directly as the President and the Democratic party do. Each has its plan for doing it.

And, without other argument, we may judge of the character and bearing of the two plans, by the opinion which the Southern politicians entertain upon them, and the effect of that opinion on their temper, actions and hopes. It is as evident as any thing can be, that their embrace of Mr. JOHNSON's plan made an immediate change in their tone of mind and speech—a change that was no improvement. Nor has it been only in speech. The conspicuous scenes of violence in Memphis and New Orleans, are but of the same character, with what has been enacted, in many neighborhoods, of opposition, persecution and slaughter on the unprotected Unionists, both white and black.

For these disorders there is no remedy but the emphatic indorsement, at the ensuing elections, of the other plan—the wiser, better and more just reconstructive measure proposed by Congress. This will be but an indorsement of the plan of military movements that culminated in the surrender of the rebel army. And it will restore the healthful and promising tone to the public mind of the South, which that grand victory produced, and which an unwise executive policy has so unhappily disturbed. Those who notice the fluctuations of the public mind in the South, as represented by the press, can see its seditious passions and arrogant pretensions rising and declining, just in proportion to the hope or fear they have, of the fate of the President's policy, at the coming elections. Let a decided and overwhelming vote be given, as we have no doubt it will be, in favor of Congress and its plan, and the Southern States will be in the docile and desirable frame of mind, to become good and faithful members of the Union, that they were at the close of the rebellion. But should it be otherwise—should the President's plan receive the indorsement of the Northern people—the South will at once revert to the tone of mind that it was in at the beginning of the rebellion.

Unless, then, we wish to have the old discords renewedly flowing from the old aggressions and assumptions, unless we wish to admit that all the sacrifices, sufferings and victories of the war have achieved nothing for the Union and the right, we must give to the plan of reconstruction proposed by Congress as our representative, our firm and hearty indorsement by our votes at the election.

A GOOD POINT.

The *Herald* makes a good point against the President—one of many that might be made to illustrate his inconsistency and abandonment of principle. It refers to the authorized report of a conversation which took place on the 27th of January last "between the President and a distinguished Senator," understood to be Senator DIXON, of Connecticut, in the course of which the President "suggested the following as sufficient to meet the necessities of the day:"

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to the number of qualified voters in each State.

Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to the rate of taxable property in each State.

On the above, the *Herald* comments as follows:

"The second branch of the proposition may here be dismissed, for the first covers our case. The reporter of this interesting conversation goes on to say that 'such an amendment, the President also suggested, would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races;' that 'it would leave the States to determine absolutely the qualification of their own voters with regard to color; and thus the number of representatives to which they would be entitled in Congress would depend upon the number upon whom they conferred the right of suffrage.' These are the President's words on the occasion referred to; and we simply submit that the amendment subsequently adopted by Congress covers his own proposition and his argument in reference to suffrage and representation. In fact, he has a good claim, as the original proposer, in some shape or other, to every condition of the amendment now awaiting its ratification by the States."

A DISREPUTABLE EXPEDIENT.

The *Post* repeats the names of certain leading Republicans who "will not vote for General MOORHEAD," leaving it to be understood that they live in the General's district, and are disaffected towards him, when the fact is they live in Mr. WILLIAMS's district, and support him. The hope of the *Post* is, that Republicans, not knowing where these gentlemen live, will be led to believe that there is serious disaffection in the Republican ranks, when nothing of the kind exists, which latter is proved by the fact that the *Post* is compelled to go outside of General MOORHEAD's district to find Republicans who "will not vote" for him. The morality of this fraud, or attempted fraud, by the *Post*—for it is nothing less—will be properly commented upon by every man of honorable instincts. In connection with this subject we have been requested to insert the following:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As I do not *live* in General MOORHEAD's district, of course I will not *vote* for him. If I did live in his district it would afford me great pleasure to do so, as I am a warm personal and political friend of his.

JAMES L. GRAHAM.

PUTTING IT COOLLY AND FORCIBLY.

The address of Mr. HOLDEN, to the people of North Carolina, in support of the Union cause and Gubernatorial candidate, takes distinct grounds for the Amendment. He does not permit himself to suspect that the President has been guilty of inconsistency, or has forsaken any principle or in any respect changed his ground; and he quotes from Mr. JOHNSON's speeches to show that the Amendment is strictly in accordance with his views. Mr. HOLDEN says:

"There is not a principle in any section of the proposed amendment which has not received, in some form or other, the approval of the President. If, therefore, our people agree with the President, and if they are disposed to carry out in good faith what they have already conceded (to say nothing of the respect which they owe to the law making department of the Government), I can see no good reason why they should not settle this business finally and for ever by placing these guarantees in the National fundamental law. There was no time within sixty days after the surrender of Lee's forces when they would not have accepted such terms gladly."

LYING FOR THE LOVE OF IT.

The two small hand-organs of the JOHNSON-Democracy of this city pronounce the glorious demonstration of Tuesday evening a failure. We can see no reason for this extraordinary statement, but that they must have confined their observation to the darkness and gloom of their own two offices, while all the streets and buildings besides were aglow with brilliant lights and the most gorgeous and extensive display ever witnessed in Pittsburgh. It is not often that persons tell lies for the mere love of it, but sometimes they do. Such persons, however, are generally not such fools as to do it when the eyesight of thousands can convict them of the falsity on the spot. The man who saw a fox with a tail thirty-six feet long didn't tell the story till the fox was out of sight. These organs might learn some wisdom, if not veracity, from that man.

JUST THE THING.—Parasols for the fall, following in the march of luxury, have come out more fancifully adorned than at the spring opening. They are small, lined with white, or some contrasting color, and ornamented with feathers and marabouts. A black silk parasol has a row of black and white feathers near the edge, and one not far from the top. A purple silk is trimmed with white marabout, and a blue silk with blue and white. They are pretty, but expensive.

General Grant's Great Battle.

One of the most remarkable battles ever won by General Grant, was the battle of West Junction. It was fought in the neighborhood of West Junction, Ohio, and lasted less than an hour. General Grant fought his army in two columns, to which he issued the following stirring orders:

"VOTE ONLY FOR SUCH MEN AS WERE LOYAL TO THE COUNTRY IN 1861!" AND "TO ASK ANY SOLDIER TO VOTE FOR SUCH A MAN (Hiester Clymer), OR AT ONE TIME KNOWN DISLOYALTY, AGAINST ANOTHER WHO HAD SERVED FOUR YEARS IN THE UNION ARMY WITH CREDIT TO HIMSELF AND BENEFIT TO THE COUNTRY, WAS A GROSS INSULT."

Supply and Demand.

The Boston *Advertiser* makes some confusing statements in connection with the alleged law of supply of labor, thus: "While General Armstrong at Fortress Monroe is feeding some thousand able-bodied men and women, people here are paying laboring men from two to four dollars a day, according to their gifts, and laboring women from one to two dollars. While female domestics at Washington and Richmond receive only six dollars a month beside their board and lodging, the same class of service here receives twice that pecuniary compensation. All this time the Government is glad to pay the charges of sending laboring people from one of the glutted points to one of those where there is a demand."

Booth a Martyr—Shocking Avowal.

The entire accuracy of the following dispatch is vouched for by the editor of the Bedford *Inquirer*. It was transmitted to the Associated Press:

BEDFORD, PA., September 24.—At a Democratic meeting held in the court house on Saturday evening, the president of the meeting, on motion of B. F. Myers, the Democratic candidate for Senator, addressed the meeting. During his remarks he said the name of Booth would live. He, like Winkleried, had laid down his life for his country. That Switzerland had her Winkleried, Scotland her Bruce, and America her Booth, and that the time would come when a monument would be erected to Booth higher than that erected to Lincoln. These sentiments were received without marks of disapprobation.

THE cholera is raging to an alarming degree in Nashville. There were 88 deaths from that disease during 24 hours ending at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Only about 5,000 citizens remain in the town, and many of those are leaving.

THE recent failure of the Bank of Upper Canada has caused a feeling of financial uncertainty throughout the Canadian Provinces. Cabinet meetings upon this and other subjects are in daily session at Quebec.

THE
Emerson Piano.

There are many persons who desire to possess a Piano, who do not feel able to go to the expense of the costliest make of instrument, and yet would only have a good, substantial one. Such customers visit our rooms almost daily, and to meet their wants we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced Pianos that are made in the United States. The result is that we have found the Pianos made by W. P. Emerson, *to be the best Pianos for the price, and the cheapest good Pianos that are made.* They are most substantially built, on the soundest acoustic principles; the wood used is of the best quality and properly seasoned; the tone is rich, round, full and powerful, and the touch easy and elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass. They will stand well in tune and wear well in every particular; this we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano and the more costly makes, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture consistent with excellence, and a saving of labor on those parts which neither effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "EMERSON" is the lowest priced piano that is made, for there are many that can be bought at a less price. Such pianos (which do not deserve to be called pianos,) we do not keep, as we have found out by our own and others' experience that they are so poorly made that they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and discordant, and give no satisfaction to a customer, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano any one can buy. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "EMERSON" to be such desirable Pianos we at once secured the exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates. All persons desiring the *best cheap Piano* in the market, should not fail to examine the "Emersons" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers, and cash customers. Send for circular and prices.

C. C. MELLOR & CO.,
se27 81 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.

ALLSOP'S LONDON ALE.
BYASS' LONDON PORTER, JEFFREY'S SCOTCH ALE.—We have at present one of the finest stocks of Imported Malt Liquors in the country. Their decided excellence and acknowledged superiority to all other tonics, has created a demand that is unexampled in the annals of trade.
They stimulate the digestive organs and invigorate the entire system to a wonderful degree.
Sold by the bottle, dozen or case, only at McCLARAN & McKENNANS, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. se19

HEAR WHAT THE
REV. ISAAC AIKEN SAYS IN RELATION
TO THE
Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine
OF THE AGE.
"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh:—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. My friends know that of late years my case was an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, undigested mass. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength, and be utterly helpless, some of these attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned; and ever since I have been able to eat *any* kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvellous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of Dyspepsia.
ISAAC AIKEN,
Late pastor of Beaver Street Methodist Church,
ALLEGHENY, Feb. 26, 1866. Allegheny, Pa.
The Sole Agent for COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
Price: One Dollar per Bottle. Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sent by Express anywhere.
n10:22-3aw3m

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
SEWING MACHINE
The most durable, at 27 FIFTH STREET.
se28

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
SEWING MACHINE
The most simple, at 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
SEWING MACHINE
THE BEST, At 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
THE ONLY
Family Sewing Machine,
At 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WM. SUMNER & CO.

MEN WANTED—TO ACT AS SALESMEN.
Who are competent to engage in first class business. Apply in person, or address,
W. D. BAKER,
se15 ym 98 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota Club Wheat,
Arriving via Cleveland. Also, choice Michigan Amber Seed. For sale by
D. WALLACE,
se26 353 Liberty Street

ALE COCKS, ALE COCKS.—JUST received, a fine assortment of Philadelphia Ale Cocks, both fast and loose keys.
For sale by JAMES BOWN,
se20-THas 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburg Fruit House Association for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Association on the
FIRST MONDAY in October next,
between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M.
G. FOLLANSBEE, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 26, 1866. se27-H

OPENING—
MISS L. W. TAYLOR
Opens THURSDAY, October 4, handsome FRENCH BONNETS, besides her own manufacturing, Round Hat, Gladiators, Cytalee and Ristori, Ostrich, and Tullia Feathers, and all kinds of FRENCH NOTIONS
se27-e 44 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
A CONTROLLING INTEREST
In an Iron Foundry and Finishing Shop in the city of St. Louis, Mo., now and for many years past in active operation and enjoying a large patronage, being principally engaged in house building work. Further information may be obtained of Messrs. GRAFF, BENNETT & CO., No. 151 North second street, St. Louis, Mo. se27-H

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
A DRUG STORE
In one of the best locations in Western Pennsylvania, with a long established and profitable business within eight miles of Pittsburgh. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at
se27-Y MESSRS. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S.

J. B. WILLIAMS........................G. W. COWAN.
WILLIAMS & COWAN,
PLASTIC SLATE CEMENT ROOFERS.
They keep on hand a large supply of
Roofing Materials, Slate Cement, Felt, Roofing Paints and Varnishes.
Prompt attention given to the Roofing business. Offices, No. 254 Penn street, and National Hotel Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. se27-Y

TO MARKET GARDENERS.
FOR RENT.
A new two story DWELLING HOUSE of six rooms, with fine large cellar. This house is situated in a fine Orchard of 10 acres, with intervening and for the cultivation of vegetables. The fruit is of the choicest kinds, embracing a large variety of Pears, (dwarf and standard) Peaches, Apples, and Cherries. Also, over 80 Grape Vines in full bearing, Raspberries, Strawberries and Currants in abundance. Property overlooking the city and within 1½ miles of it. Possession given immediately. Also, a new house of two large rooms with cellar, connected with it five or more acres, as may be desired, of very rich loamy land, all of this property is well watered and the very best exposure for fruit and early vegetables. Possession given immediately. Refer to DR. BRUCE, Fourth st., or to T. J. BIGHAM, Mount Washington. se27-Y

FLOWERS.—
My Flowers, heretofore kept at the Jewelry Store of Messrs. McFadden & Co., will hereafter be furnished at the Horticultural Rooms of J. KNOX, No. 29 Fifth street, where a constant supply will be kept on hand. Special orders for
BOUQUETS, BRIDAL SETS,
WREATHS, BASKETS,
CROSSES, FLORAL DESIGNS,
CUT FLOWERS, &c.,
Left as above, or at the Green House, Woods' Run, McClure Township, will receive prompt attention.
se27-Y JAMES McKAIN.

WARRANTED
FOR THREE YEARS.
The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine.
Makes the Lock Stitch, and uses all of the Wheeler & Wilson improvements. Glass Foot, Braider, Corder, new style Hemmer, Binder, Trimmer Marker, Quilting and Tucking Gauges.
For style and finish they are unequalled. Also, DALTON FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES the best in use. Agents wanted. Send for illustrated circulars.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
se27-THas 24 Fifth street (up stairs.)

THE ÆTNA
(FORMERLY PLANER & KRYSER'S)
SEWING MACHINES
With Lifting Foot and Needle Protector. The best, simplest and cheapest Shuttle Sewing Machine in the market, for leather or cloth, from the thinnest to the thickest goods, without any change of the Machine. Agents wanted.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
se27-THas 24 Fifth street, (up stairs.)

THE SWISSVALE ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given that of that tract of land known as the "Swissvale Estate," lying in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, I hold the *fee simple* title to the undivided Third of all that portion, in which, at different times since February 23d, 1856, Mrs. Mary E. Swisshelm has relinquished her life estate; and the conditional *fee simple* title to the undivided one-third of all the remaining portion, except the twenty acres sold to Robert Palmer. I also own a life estate in the one-third of the remaining two-thirds of all the original estate, except the "Palmer purchase."
I give this public notice because my interests have been seriously compromised, by decisions of Courts of Allegheny county, Pa., in Actions of which I knew nothing, until after these decisions were on record; and because I have learned, incidentally, that some kind of legal proceedings have been commenced to settle the Title to this estate. I have had no legal notice of any such proceedings, am ignorant of their nature, and of the time and place at which a hearing may have been appointed, although the parties all know where a notice would reach me. I therefore, hereby, notify all whom it may concern, that my residence is in ST. CLOUD, Minnesota, and that I may be found, until further notice, at 304 TENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., and claim, as a matter of equity that I may be duly informed of any proceedings in which my interests may be jeopardized. I also warn all persons against purchasing or improving any portion of said estate, not herein excepted, as law is founded in justice, and the Courts will yet grant reconsideration and redress of any injury I may sustain by any "done in a corner" decision, and, in due time, I, or my heirs, will certainly press this my claim, if necessary, up to, and through the final resort.
JANE G. SWISSHELM.
Washington D. C. September 21, 1866. se27-tf

1866. FALL. 1866.
CARPETS,
WE ARE NOW EXHIBITING FOR
Fall Trade.
The most extensive and attractive stock of goods we have ever had the pleasure of offering to our patrons.
English Brussels and Tapestries
Of our own importation, comprising many new and choice patterns never before in this market.
RICH WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS AND RUGS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS LACE CURTAINS.
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS OF CORNICES.
SIDE AND CENTRE TASSELS, LOOPS AND BANDS.
CHOICE STYLES NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor. se27

"HOME AGAIN."
Another large supply of
NO. 71 CHIMNEY CORNER.
RECEIVED AT
JOHN P. HUNT & CO'S,
59 Fifth Street, Masonic Hall.
The large and magnificent Picture entitled "HOME AGAIN," accompanies this number. Price 10 cents. se27

R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.
OFFERS FOR SALE VERY LOW A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
KNIT WOOL GOODS.
Shirts, Drawers,
Shawls, Comforts,
Scarfs, Hoods,
Nubias, &c.
Straw and Millinery Goods,
Velvets, Silks,
Ribbons, Flowers,
Ornaments, etc.
ALSO, MEN AND BOY'S
Fur and Wool Hats and Caps
se27-4t

A BOOK EVERYBODY SHOULD READ—Now ready—THE LOST CAUSE—by E. A. POLLARD. The only standard and official SOUTHERN HISTORY published. The public are CAUTIONED against any other publication purporting to be this work. Agents would do well to send for our circulars and terms of this and other important works before engaging in the sale of other works.
Address or apply to
A. L. TALCOTT,
se25-YAR* 58 Market street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION
FOR
To-Day.

CHIEF MARSHAL,
MAJ. GEN. N. P. BANKS,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHIEF OF STAFF,
MAJ. GEN. J. S. NEGLEY.

FORMATION OF COLUMN.

The delegations will form as follows:
All delegations from a distance will form on Wood; right on Water, which will form the right of the procession.
First, Second, Third and Tenth Wards, Pittsburgh, will form on First street, with right resting on Liberty.
Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards on Second street, right on Liberty.
Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards on Third street, right on Liberty.
First and Second wards, Lawrenceville, on Fourth street, right on Liberty.
First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, Allegheny, on Penn street, right on Water.
The Fire Department will form on Fifth street, right on Liberty.
The Birmingham, Mount Washington, Brownstown, South Pittsburgh, Sligo, Sawmill Run, Temperanceville, Manchester, Sharpsburg, Stewartstown, Pine Creek, East Liberty and Wilkinsburg delegations will form on Liberty street, right on Water street.
All township delegations will form on Sixth and Seventh streets, the right resting on Liberty street.
Mounted men will form on right of divisions to which their delegations belong.
All delegations are respectfully requested to form in four ranks.

Divisions and their Commanders.

Cavalry Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Sargent, Brig. Gen. Schoonmaker, Chief of Staff.
First Division, composed of delegations from a distance, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. J. T. Cochran; Gen. A. L. Pearson, Chief of Staff.
Second Division, composed of delegations from the First, Second, Third and Tenth Wards, to be commanded by Major Gen. Robert Schenck, of Ohio; Gen. G. S. Gallup, Chief of Staff.
Third Division, composed of delegations from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, Pittsburgh, to be commanded by Major Gen. Dennison, of Maryland; Col. W. B. Neeper, Chief of Staff.
Fourth Division, composed of delegations from the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards, to be commanded by Major Gen. Willich, of Indiana; Col. W. A. Robinson, Chief of Staff.
Fifth Division, composed of delegations from the First and Second Wards of Lawrenceville, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Grosvenor; Colonel L. B. Duff, Chief of Staff.
Sixth Division, composed of delegations from the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, Allegheny, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Franz Siegel; Gen. C. W. Barnes, Chief of Staff.
Seventh Division, composed of delegations from Birmingham, Brownstown, South Pittsburgh and Mount Washington, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles Hamlin; Major F. Kennedy, Chief of Staff.
Eighth Division, composed of delegations from Sligo, Saw Mill Run and Temperanceville, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Chas. Baxter; Col. J. W. Ballentine, Chief of Staff.
Ninth Division, composed of delegations from Manchester, Stewartstown, Duquesne Borough, Sharpsburg, Pine Creek, East Liberty and Wilkinsburg, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. A. L. Chetlain; Col. Joseph Browne, Chief of Staff.
Tenth Division, composed of delegations from townships between the rivers, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. C. I. Mattinas; Col. John Glenn, Chief of Staff.
Eleventh Division, composed of delegations from townships on South side of Monongahela river, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Weober; Capt. J. H. Stewart, Chief of Staff.
Twelfth Division, composed of delegations from townships North of the Allegheny river, to be commanded by Col. C. K. Hall; Capt. N. M. Smith, Chief of Staff.
All carriages will form on Water street, right resting on Smithfield street.
All separate mounted delegations will form on Water street, between Wood and Ferry streets, right of column at the mouth of Wood street.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Up Water to Smithfield, along Smithfield to Fourth, up Fourth to Grant, along Grant to Diamond, along Diamond to Ross, along Ross to the Fifth street extension, out Fifth street extension to Pennsylvania avenue, along the avenue to Pride, up Pride to Fulton, up Fulton to Webster, down Webster to Wylie, down Wylie to Grant, down Grant to Liberty, out Liberty to Baldwin, along Baldwin to Fenn, down Penn to Wayne, along Wayne to Liberty, down Liberty to Market, up Market to Fifth, down Fifth to Market, along Market to St. Clair, along St. Clair to Suspension bridge, across the bridge to Federal street, up Federal to Ohio, along Ohio to Irwin avenue, where the column will be massed on the Commons and the parade dismissed.

Immediately upon the dismissal of the parade, a mass meeting will be held, and will then be addressed by distinguished gentlemen.
The various delegations will form at eight o'clock, A. M. The column will move promptly at ten o'clock, A. M.
The signal for moving will be two guns fired from Seminary Hill.

BOOKS AND PAPER
Kay & Company
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
AND
PAPER DEALERS,
55 Wood St.,
Next door to the corner of Third and nearly opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Wholesale and Retail
WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF
Dealers,
TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WRITING PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
BONNET BOARDS,
SCHOOL STATIONERY,
OFFICE STATIONERY
ENVELOPES, BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
SLATES AND INK,
MERCHANDISE TAGS,
DIRECTION CARDS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PRINTING CARDS,
PAYSON, DUNTON & SCRIBNER and SPENCER'S SYSTEMS OF PENMANSHIP, and a great variety of other articles in our line, which we are prepared to offer to the trade at the
LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.
ORDERS BY MAIL will meet with prompt attention. se25-4t

NOTICE.
This is to certify that I, Robert McDonald, will not be responsible for any debts of my wife's (JANE McDONALD) contracting, after this date.
se26-R ROBERT McDONALD.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
Notice is hereby given that if the lot of Barrels and two (2) bundles of Hoop Iron, are not removed from the premises of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, at Natrona, Pa., (stored there in 1863, by Messrs. Hedrick Brothers, of Cincinnati,) within ONE WEEK after the expiration of time of advertising this notice, the same will be sold to pay expenses. se26-s

BUNGS. BUNGS. BUNGS.
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF
SUPERIOR MACHINE BUNGS,
Which we can sell at the VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Oil Shippers, Brewers, Refiners and all others using Bungs, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we can't be undersold.
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
se26-s 122 and 125 Third st., Pittsburgh.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Wm. Ladley & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding debts to be collected by the remaining partner, OWEN BYRNE, who will also discharge any legal claims that may be held against the old firm, No. 52 St. Clair street.
WM. LADLEY,
OWEN BYRNE.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1866.

WM. LADLEY,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
Late of the above firm, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 9 FIFTH STREET, between Liberty and Market street. se26 6t

OPENING.
MISS A. M. RICHEY,
WILL OPEN ON
SATURDAY, 29th instant,
THE LATEST STYLES IN
HATS, BONNETS AND MILLINERY.
se25-I 45 ST. CLAIR STREET,

R. MEANOR..........JOS. HARPER..........J. HOOD.
MEANOR, HARPER & HOOD,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
Just received, 100 BBLS. CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, Quaker City Brand.
No. 329 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh References—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., R. & J. Davis, R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Shoenberger & Co. au31-3md-3w

AUGERS AND AUGER BITTS,
Twist Drills,
Drill Chucks, &c.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
cor. Second and Wood sts.,
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
au20-d&w

CAMPBELL, STONER & CO.,
Carriage Depot,
AND SALES ROOMS.
Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand or made to order.
No. 58 WATER STREET,
Next door to Hostetter & Smith's Bitters establishment, Pittsburgh Pa. se25-1m

LAKE TROUT.
50 half barrels fine Lake Trout, in store and for sale by
JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
se28 141 and 143 First street.

TURN-TABLE APPLE PARING MACHINES.—Just received—20 dozen of the original Turn-Table Apple Paring Machines, and for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se20-THas 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHITE BOYS IN BLUE.— The White Boys in Blue of Allegheny County, will assemble in the JOHNSON CLUB ROOMS, 21 Fifth street, on
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 28th, 1866.
All honorably discharged Soldiers who favor the policy of Andy Johnson, are cordially invited to attend. By order GEN ROSE
se26-Y Pres't Allegheny Co. White Boys in Blue.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY VALLEY RR. Co., Pittsburgh, September 24, 1866.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
A PASSENGER TRAIN
Will leave Depot of Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS OF THIS WEEK for Kiskiminetas Station, at 11:30 o'clock. se25Y

IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. CLARENCE H. CLARKE, a holder of bonds secured by a mortgage executed by the Chartiers Valley Railroad company, vs. THE CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY and JOHN GRAHAM and J. EDGAR THOMSON, Trustees in said mortgage. In Equity, July term 1861, No. 13.
By virtue and in pursuance of an order and decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania entered September 6, 1866, in the above case, will be sold at the rooms of the Board of Trade, in the city of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, at Public Auction, to the highest and best bidder, on Tuesday, the Thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1866, at Twelve o'clock NOON, All and singular the entire Railroad constructed and to be constructed, extending from the point of junction of the Chartiers Valley Railroad with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, to the borough of Washington in the county of Washington and State aforesaid, with all its privileges, appendages and appurtenances, and all the Estate, real and personal rights, liberties and franchises, whatsoever and wheresoever situated and belonging to the said The Chartiers Valley Railroad Company, or which may hereafter be acquired by them. And also all the rights, liberties, privileges, benefits and emoluments secured to the said Chartiers Valley Railroad Company by certain articles of agreement made and entered into writing by the said Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company and The Chartiers Valley Railroad Company, dated the twenty-seventh day of April and the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in and for the county of Allegheny in the State of Pennsylvania in Deed Book, Vol. 119 page 239.
Said sale to be made upon the following terms and conditions:
1st. The sum of $21,500 to be paid in cash at the time of sale.
2d. In the event of any of the holders of the bonds, interest warrants or coupons secured by the mortgage bearing date the first day of January, A. D. 1865, executed and delivered by the said Chartiers Valley Railroad Company to John Graham and J. Edgar Thomson, to secure the payment of four hundred thousand dollars, recorded August 15th, 1856, in Allegheny county, in Mortgage Book, volume 31, page 8, becoming the purchasers of the said premises at the said sale, by themselves or with others, they will be authorized and allowed to make payment of the balance or remainder of the price of purchase money bid by them at said sale either in whole or in part by transferring or delivering up to the trustees aforesaid the bonds and interest warrants or coupons held by them at the time of sale to the value of the sum or price bid by them; the said bonds, interest warrants or coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders so purchasing may be entitled to receive thereon, out of the whole price or sum for which said premises shall be sold as aforesaid, first deducting from the said price or sum the amount aforesaid, and the balance, if any, of the said purchase money, shall be paid by such purchaser in cash, within thirty days after the day of sale.
3d. In the event of said property and premises being purchased by persons other than the holders of the bonds and coupons aforesaid, then the whole purchase money shall be paid to said Trustees; the sum of twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars at the time of the sale and the balance in thirty days thereafter.
4th. Upon the sale being so made and confirmation by the Court and compliance with the terms thereof by the purchaser, the said Trustees shall grant and convey to the purchaser all and singular the said premises and appurtenances free and discharged from all lien and incumbrances whatsoever.
JOHN GRAHAM,
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Trustees.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1866. sep13-TH-7t

KITTANNING
WOOLEN MILLS,
Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa.
Manufacture the very best
HEAVY FALL AND WINTER MINERS' AND BARRED FLANNELS,
BLANKETS AND CASSIMERES.
All Wool, colors brilliant and durable.
All orders promptly furnished at the lowest Cash rates.
There is no better machinery in any other Mill, and no better Goods made in any other place. Let all Merchants give this establishment a trial.
FINLAY & CO.,
se26-H Proprietors.

STOP AND LOOK AT THIS!
THE GREAT EASTERN
Detective Horse and Live Stock
Insurance Company,
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL..$100,000
Insures Horses, Mules, and neat Cattle against losses resulting from Theft and Death—by fire, accident, or natural causes. Principal Office, 108 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Presid't—Col. C. Fraley, Pottsville, Pa.
Vice Presid't—D. L. Esterly, do
Secretary—Dr. B. Becker, Phila.
General Agent—P. Haffa, Phila.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg, Pa.
Gen. J. L. Stichter, Hardware Merch't, Reading, Pa.
Ben. Haywood, Esq., Rolling Mill, Pottsville, Pa.
Dr. John Gloninger, Lebanon, Pa., President Lebanon Bank.
Lebius Whitney, Banker, Pottsville, Pa.,
and others. See circulars.
Reasons why you should insure in this Company is—our rates are lower in proportion than any other reliable company; while they insure your stock against one risk, fire, we insure against all risks as mentioned. For further particulars we refer you to our Local Agents. Agents wanted in this and every other county in the State. P. HAFFA, General Agent.
J. & D. CROFT, 139 Fourth street, General Local Agents. au29T Thas

LOST—
A PAIR OF SPECTACLES.
On Monday evening, between the Cathedral and City Hall, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at
se25-Y THIS OFFICE.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—WE have associated with us A. W. POLLOCK in the Wholesale Carbon Oil and Lamp business. Partnership to date from August 1st. The style of firm to remain unchanged. WALLACE, CAVITT & CO.
S. M. KIER..............ALF. M. CAVITT.
A. W. POLLOCK..............S. P. WALLACE.
WALLACE, CAVITT & CO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
LAMP GOODS,
DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE, &c.
NO. 29 WOOD STREET,
se7-tm Opp. St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSE FOR RENT.
A house situate on Noblestown Plank Road, about three-quarters of a mile from Temperanceville, containing eleven rooms, and suitable for a
TAVERN STAND,
will be rented on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of JOHN SNYDER,
se24-s on River road, Chartiers township.

GROUND RENTS FOR SALE.— There will be sold at Orphans' Court sale, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, September 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
Four Ground Rents
of $50, $54, $60 and $60, respectively payable annually out of property fronting on Fifth street and running back to Virgin alley. For further particulars inquire of WM. A. SHINN,
sa24-s No. 120 Fourth st., opposite Wilkins Hall.

SPRING WAGONS FOR SALE—
Four new Spring Wagons, different sizes, city made, and warranted. Will be sold very low. Inquire of
ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
se21 cor. Smithfield and Water Sts.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so made approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. dec21-tf

TO CAPITALISTS, LUMBER AND IRON MANUFACTURERS.
For sale, 3000 Acres
WHITE PINE TIMBER LAND,
In JEFFERSON COUNTY, Pennsylvania, near the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. This has the finest growth of White Pine Timber in the State (many trees measuring six feet through) estimated to yield 60 to 80 million feet of lumber. Inexhaustible veins of Bituminous and Cannel Coals, Iron Ore, Limestone, and Fire clay. Little Toby river runs through it. Railroad and Water transportation to Eastern and Western markets. As an investment or for manufacturing lumber profitably, such an opportunity is rarely offered. Apply to
JOHN ALEXANDER,
No. 148 South Fourth Street,
sep8:tm&* Philadelphia.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
101 Wood Street.
Would call the especial attention of all dealers in
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PAPERS, SLATES,
ENVELOPES,
WINDOW SHADES,
WRAPPING PAPERS, &C.
To their complete stock of this line of Goods. Especial attention given to Large Orders.
J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
se10 101 WOOD STREET.

BUNGS.—WE ARE PREPARED to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., with a very superior article of
TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS.
Orders respectfully solicited.
HAYDEN & CO.,
corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way,
se20 TM Pittsburgh.

TO LET—
SECOND FLOOR,
NO. 322 LIBERTY STREET,
Inquire at 12 SMITHFIELD STREET,
se13-tf SEAL & GRUNDY.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.
To Stone Contractors
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in Pittsburgh, at the office of the Superintending Engineer of Ohio River Improvement, until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, for quarrying and delivering on the river, and loading on flats, and putting the same into the dam at "WHITE'S RIPPLE" and vicinity, 11 miles below Pittsburgh, 5,000 cubic yards of quarried stone, the stone to be of such quality and dimensions as shall be approved by said Engineer; generally four or five cubic feet or more, and not less than one cubic foot each. The bids must state the price per cubic yard for the stone, quarried and delivered on the river bank ready for loading on flats, and the price per cubic yard for loading, transporting and putting the stone into the dam—to be measured by the Engineer.
The work to be commenced forthwith and vigorously prosecuted in accordance with the directions of the engineer, ten per cent. of the monthly estimates of work done will be reserved as security for the fulfillment of the contract. For further information apply at the office in Pittsburgh.
W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Superintending Engineer Ohio River Improvement. se21-toc10

15,000 LBS.
Plain Hams,
Just out of Smoke, for sale by
JAS. GARDINER & CO.,
se14 ss 52 and 54 Seventh street, Pittsburgh.

LEAD—2,000 PIGS Best Brands
SOFT GALENA LEAD,
In store and for sale by
se25 J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage
BONDS
OF THE
Central
PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the Rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal and Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have 30 Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route, adopted and aided by the United States Government.

The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued per mile is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured is declared by Act of Congress to constitute a lien prior and superior to that of the United States Government.

The aid received from the Government (in amount equal to this First Mortgage) is economically and judiciously applied to the construction and equipment of the Road, together with nearly $7,000,000, received from Stock Subscriptions and other sources. The First Mortgage therefore amounts to but about 35 per cent. of the actual cost and value of the Property which it covers.

The Road is now completed, equipped and running from Sacramento City to Alta, a distance of 73 miles, and the earnings for the three months ending August 1st, were as follows, viz:

MAY, 1866	$65,115 83
JUNE "	67,429 78
JULY "	85,000 00

IN GOLD.

The earnings are steadily increasing, and are estimated at over $100,000 in Gold for the month of August—the official report for that month not having been received at this date.

The construction of the Road is going vigorously forward—24 miles additional being nearly ready for the cars,—and it will probably be in full operation to the California State Line—156 miles from Sacramento City—during the Summer of 1867, when its earnings must be very large, as the entire trade of Nevada, and a large proportion of that of Utah, Idaho and Montana must pass over its line. It has been shown by reliable statistics that in 1863 over $13,000,000 in Gold was paid for freighting goods from California to Nevada alone.

This part of the great Pacific Railroad Route is destined to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the world, and its First Mortgage Bonds are among the best secured and most desirable investments ever offered.

Over $1,000,000 has already been expended in grading beyond the point to which the road is now running, and the iron is bought and paid for sufficient to lay the track the entire distance to the State Line.

The Road has been completed and equipped thus far without the sale of a single dollar of its First Mortgage Bonds, and they are now offered to the public for the first time, after the earnings of the Road have reached the sum of $100,000 per month in Gold, only about 25 per cent. of which is required for operating expences.

The Bonds are offered at 95 per cent and accrued Interest from July 1st, in Currency. Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
NO. 5 NASSAU St., New York.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
AND BOUGHT AND SOLD AT
MARKET RATES.

Deposits received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

Special attention paid to orders by Mail or Telegraph for the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Compound Interest Notes, &c., and the transaction of Financial Business generally.
se19-Was

THE
NEW BOUNTY OF $100,
Due Soldiers of 1861-2
UNDER ACT OF JULY 28, 1866,
NOW COLLECTED BY
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENTS
se24-H NO. 135 FOURTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

J. Y. SMITH..........................H. K. PORTER.
SMITH & PORTER,
ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS,
And Manufacturers of an Improved and Patented
Well Boring and Pumping Machine.
Also, OIL TOOLS, with Patent Joint, MINE LOCOMOTIVES, &c., &c. Our ROCK DRILL of solid steel, is of an entirely new pattern, and drills much faster than any heretofore used.
Office: Cor. Water st. and Cherry Alley,
se8-YM PITTSBURGH.

FISH. FISH. FISH. FISH.
10 kitts Prime New Mess Mackerel, put up for family use;
2 boxes very fine Codfish;
To arrive and for sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
se25 346 Liberty Street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—CANVASSERS.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS for Littlefield's Painting of the "Feathered of Lincoln," "Columbia Shall be Free," &c. Address, with stamp for terms, J. S. PENROD, General Agent, Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland co., Pa. se27-R

WANTED—TO INVEST.

WANTED—$1,500 TO $2,000 TO INVEST, in some legitimate business; would have no objection to take an interest in a business already established. Address, with particulars, "Business," COMMERCIAL OFFICE. se27-R

WANTED—HOUSE.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and Lady (no family) A SMALL HOUSE in a good locality, or a First Floor of not less than Four Rooms. Address, stating terms and location, R. G. D. & CO., Lock Box 205 P. O. se25 GY

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—In a Wholesale Grocery House. None need apply who are not fully competent, and can come well recommended. Address LOCK BOX 14, Pittsburgh Postoffice. se26-R

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A STATIONARY ENGINE to run. Have had some experience. Reference furnished if required. Address H. C. C. this office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation to assist in a Grocery Store, or any other business as light Porter, with good reference. Address T. SUTCLIFFE, 165 Second street, Pittsburgh. se27

WANTED—By an experienced Pattern Maker and Draughtsman, a position. Address BOX No. 9, U. S. HOTEL, Harrisburg. se26Y

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD —A suit of rooms two or three adjoining, nicely furnished, with good board for a gentleman, wife and octoroon servant is wanted by the 15th of September. Have a babe one year old. References exchanged. Address, C. D. H., Box 314, Pittsburgh Postoffice. au31-tf

WANTED—BOARDERS.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—Fur- nished ROOMS for gentlemen, and two choice ROOMS, suitable for families. Also, Day Boarders. Apply at No. 89 PENN STREET. se25-Y

WANTED—PORTER.

WANTED—A smart Young Man, as PORTER. Apply at the office of the "Gas Generator," 31 Fifth street, second floor. J. C. TILTON. se21-tf

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED.—I will hire and give a good permanent home to a colored woman who has a boy that will come with her. The woman is wanted for housework generally, in a small family in the country a short piece, and the boy is to attend to a horse, cow and such other work as may be given. No persons need apply who are not willing to do what may be told for fair wages. Such a woman with her boy, showing the proper disposition to be of use, will be as well treated as they could desire. Call for information at the COMMERCIAL OFFICE, or leave word there addressed to "EMPLOYER." se11-tf

WANTED—TO SELL.

WANTED—To sell a farm of 190 acres, on Green river, (always navigable) in Kentucky. Oil has been pumped for four years in the immediate neighborhood. Regular communication by steamboat, with Evansville, on the Ohio River. Address H., Commercial office, Pittsburgh. my23-tf

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Three Good Men as partners in selling Andrew's Gas Generator; also another patented article of great value. No capital required. I will furnish $20,000 to any man of tact and ability, must travel part of the time. New terms to agents generally. Men that want to make money can be employed by the month at a good salary. Call immediately. J. C. TILTON, 31 Fifth street, second floor. au23-TF

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED.—AGENTS FOR THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF
ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS
OF THE REBELLION;
Heroic, Patriotic, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical. Splendidly Illustrated with over 300 fine Portraits and Beautiful Engravings.
There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, and will not get embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos, of the war.
These illustrate the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.
The volume is profusely illustrated with over 300 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of art. Many of them are set into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, siege and battlefield adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc., etc.
Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.
This work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partizan works, and want something humorous, romantic and startling. We have agents clearing over $200 per month. Send for circulars and see our terms and proof of the above assertion. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
se13-TMA4* 507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.—THE Pictorial Sunday Book, just published, containing accurate descriptions and explanations of the manners and customs of the Eastern nations of antiquity; their strange and curious rites, traditions, ceremonies, implements of warfare; their modes of worship; explanations of many portions of the Old and New Testaments, and passages occurring in the Scriptures; interesting and graphic details of the principal places mentioned in the Bible and ancient history, &c., by Robert Sears. Illustrated by nearly 400 engravings. IT IS ARRANGED FOR SPECIAL READINGS ON EVERY SABBATH OF THE YEAR. For terms, &c., which are very liberal, address CHARLES S. GREENE & CO., Publishers, No. 418 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. se8-TM

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS—TO canvass for several of the most valuable illustrated works in the country. The books are among the most popular published in the United States, and in the hands of active and intelligent agents, will furnish pleasant and lucrative employment. Those accustomed to selling first-class publications preferred, and none need apply but those who can give satisfactory reference. Address RICE, RUTTER & CO., 525 Minor st., Philadelphia. se24 ss-eod

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN to take charge of several branch offices in the West and Southwest, to sell "Rights" and "Gas Generators." Must be capable of managing an office with several clerks and a trust of $20,000. Would not object to giving an interest in the business. Call immediately. J. C. TILTON, 31 Fifth street, Second Floor. se15 tf

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to sell the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The greatest invention of the age. Price only $18. Every Machine warranted three years. Address, for particulars, SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. se3-T-maw

WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD MEN, to apply at the Office of the "Gas Generator," and get a situation. None need apply unless capable of earning at least $150 per month and expenses paid. O. C. TILTON, 31 Fifth st. se25-tf

WANTED AGENTS—$1,800 PER YEAR! paid to Agents by the BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. Machines sent on trial. Address W. H. HUNTERSON, General Agent, Cleveland, Ohio. se13 NN

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Retail Dry Goods, 91 Market St.

JOHN PORTER,
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MARKET ST.,
PRESENTS FOR INSPECTION
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
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NEW GOODS,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
se12eod

FALL & WINTER WOOLENS
I have just received my second supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
My stock is COMPLETE, FULL AND ATTRACTIVE. An examination is respectfully solicited.
R. B. NORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
se22-1w 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

MONUMENTS,
TOMB STONES,
Statuary, Busts, Fountains,
Architectural Decorations, Designs and Models of every description, at the most reasonable rates.
I. BROOME,
No. 90 Penn Street, Pittsburgh,
jy19-YM

A FIRST RATE GUN FOR SALE— A gentleman who has just gone abroad permanently, leaves his
LAMINATED STEEL DOUBLE-BARREL GUN
For sale at $100. Any sportsman who sees it will know that it is a bargain. One like it would cost $200 to import. It has only been used three seasons, which is a benefit. Apply at
J. R. REED & CO'S,
se25-Y No. 68 Fifth street, Jewellers.

PLASTIC SLATE CEMENT ROOFING.—Slate Rock is pulverized, mixed and spread on; becomes solid and fire-proof. Is the
BEST ROOFING MATERIAL
Ever discovered. Inquire of
J. B. WILLIAMS, Licensee,
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WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE FOR
SHERIFF,
J. F. WOLF.
se6-TID

HEADQUARTERS FOR
INDIANA SOLDIERS,
IN
READING ROOM,
MONONGAHELA HOUSE.
se25-R

OHIO DELEGATION.
HEADQUARTERS IN
DISTRICT COURT ROOM,
Corner of Fifth and Grant streets. Regular Meetings at 8 o'clock A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M. Open all hours of the day during the Convention. se25-R

UNION REPUBLICANS,

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866,
IS THE LAST DAY FOR ASSESSING VOTERS.

All persons who are not assessed by that date will lose their vote at the ensuing election. The Vigilance Committees throughout the County are expected to give special attention to this subject, and to report progress at once to the Executive Committee. It is recommended that the different Vigilance Committees should make an immediate and thorough inspection of their respective Assessor's List, and should see that any omitted names of friends be inserted before the 29th instant.
By order of the Union Republican Naturalization Committee.
W. S. PURVIANCE, Chairman.
WM. OWENS, Jr., Secretary. se2

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

NEW FALL GOODS
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Rich Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
Embroideries of every description,
Rich and elegant Lace Goods,
Real Laces of All Kinds,
Real Lace Trimmed Goods,
Imitation Laces—a splendid line.
Nainsook, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin.
Linen, Lawn and Cambric, Irish Linen,
Gloves—all new and attractive styles.
Hosiery—a complete assortment.
Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers.
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season.
Berlin and American Zephyr.
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors.
Bradley's Skirts of every size.
Fancy Articles and Notions.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock before purchasing elsewhere.
All our goods being purchased direct, on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
se19 19 Fifth Street.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
NEW STOCK.
SHETLAND WOOL
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
CLOTH, BUCK, KID, CALF, DOESKIN
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF
SHAWLS AND ROBES,
JUST RECEIVED AT
83 Wood Street.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
se7

DRY GOODS—WHOLESALE
Autumn Trade.
MONDAY,
SEPTEMBER 10, 1866
M'ELROY,
DICKSON
& CO.,
54 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
PRESENT FOR INSPECTION
DRY GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE
CAREFULLY SELECTED FOR THE
FALL TRADE
Woolen and
Cotton Fabrics
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
TERMS, NET CASH.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO
se10

LINDSAY, OWENS & SEMPLE
MANUFACTURERS OF
STRAP AND T HINGES,
BAR, HOOP, AND SHEET IRON
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 134 First St.
se24 s

DR. J. S. KING, HAS RESUMED the practice of
DENTISTRY,
At No. 104 Fifth st., Opposite Cathedral,
where he wishes to receive all his friends and patrons who are in need of the services of an experienced Dental practitioner.
Especial attention will be given to the preservation of the natural teeth, by skilfully filling them with the most select material, and by giving them other proper treatment; thus preserving them for future uses and comfort in a ripe old age.
Irregularity of the teeth of young persons skilfully attended to and corrected.
Those beautiful and life-like artificial teeth, rendered so comfortable and useful by the magic of the Dentist's mechanism, will be made ready for all who may order them.
All recent discoveries of value in giving relief from pain in the extraction of teeth, will be skillfully administered to those who may desire them.
OFFICE HOURS, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
se15-tf

IRON CITY MILLS.
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,
Manufacturers of
Refined, Charcoal, Juniata and Polished Sheet Iron
Office and Warehouse, No. 28 Market st.
se20-ym

30,000 LBS SHOULDERS, 15,000 lbs sug. cured Hams, 50 bbls and 50 half bbls No. 1 Lard Oil, 50 bbls and 100 half bbls Prime Lard.
All kinds of Soaps and Candles,
Produce daily received.
In store and for sale by COOK, BROS. & CO.,
se10 345 Liberty street

SORGHUM—
10 BBLS. SORGHUM,
In store and for sale by
se25 JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON

The Daily Commercial

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Finding of the Old Cable—How it was Grappled.

The following additional details as to the manner in which the old cable was raised are given in the *Times*:

From the moment of the fracture of last year's cable till last Sunday morning, the reflecting marine galvanometer, connected with the shore-end at Valentia, has been incessantly watched. Night and day, for a whole year, an electrician has always been on duty watching the tiny ray of light through which signals are given, and twice every day the whole length of wire (1,240 miles) has been tested for "conductivity" and insulation. The results of these tests were almost marvelous in their uniformity, and they showed conclusively that up to the point of fracture the cable was as perfect as on the day on which it left the works—apart, of course, from the improvement which always takes place in a wire submerged in the cool and uniform temperature of great ocean depths. The object of observing the ray of light was, of course, not any expectation of a message, but simply to keep an accurate record of the condition of the wire. Sometimes, indeed, wild incoherent messages from the deep did come, but these were merely the result of magnetic storms and earth currents which deflected the galvanometer rapidly and spelt the most extraordinary words, and sometimes even sentences of nonsense, upon the graduated scale before the mirror. Suddenly, last Sunday morning, at a quarter to six, while the light was being watched by Mr. May, he observed a peculiar indication about the light, which showed at once to his experienced eye that a message was near at hand. In a few minutes afterwards the unsteady flickering was changed to coherency, if we may use such a term, and at once the cable began to speak.

The messages which have already appeared in our columns came with a distinctness and precision even greater than those of the cable laid this year. No repetition of a word or letter was necessary, and a few sentences of warm congratulations were at once sent back, and were as quickly responded to from the Great Eastern by Mr. Canning. Both the shore ends of the last year's cable and that laid this year being in the little shanty at Foilhommerum, a message of the good news was at once sent through to Heart's Content and a reply wishing every good fortune to the rest of the enterprise was sent back to Foilhommerum and transmitted to the Great Eastern in the center of the Atlantic, within a quarter of an hour. So also with the messages announcing to the Directors in London that the cable had been raised. These, though they can scarcely be said to have left Ireland before seven o'clock, were delivered in the metropolis before nine, and return messages went back to the Great Eastern before mid-day.

Now as to raising the cable itself. If any of our readers can imagine what the difficulty would be of picking up a little rope in Cheapside from the top of St. Paul's, they will be able to form a faint notion of the difficulty of lifting the wire lost last year in three miles' depth of water and in the middle of the Atlantic. Apparently, however, the ships, fitted with proper apparatus, found no more difficulty in grappling the cable than one might experience in raising night lines for eels. They all caught it, and caught it almost when and where they wanted. The weather was very rough, but, nevertheless, the Medway, which was first on the ground, succeeded in catching it, raising it partly, and buoying it. In the night, however, while a heavy sea was running, the buoy ropes gave way, and the cable went to the bottom again. It must be remembered that, from repeated soundings taken for the purposes of the telegraph, no ocean bed is so well known to us as the bottom of the Atlantic. Where the cable was grappled for it was covered with a soil composed literally of minute shells of the *foraminiferæ* tribe, so minute, in fact, as to be only visible under a microscope, and so fine in their organization as to prove that the slightest motion can exist at those depths, for otherwise their delicate formation would be destroyed. On these the cable has lain harmlessly as on a bed of sand, and, and the grapnels, as we have said, at once caught it. The Great Eastern and Medway did not arrive on the searching ground till the 12th of the month, and after preliminary arrangements had been made for working in concert, the Great Eastern, on the evening of the 15th, caught and raised the cable 500 fathoms. In the act of buoying it, the buoy rope slipped, and it was again lost. On the second day she caught it again, and this time brought it to the surface. In the act of bringing it over the bows the grapnel surged, and the wire again plunged down to its resting place, three miles beneath the ships. Once more within two days, it was raised by the Great Eastern, while the Albany, to the west, caught and broke it, and all the work had to be begun again. On the 26th the Medway caught it and brought it up 1,000 fathoms, when the sea being rough, and the strain on the grapnel sudden and violent from the pitching of the vessel, the rope broke. On the evening of the same day, however, the Albany caught it again and brought it to the surface, and the Great Eastern, to make assurance doubly sure," got two miles of it on board and securely buoyed what was outside the vessel. The work of making the splice at once commenced, but not where the wire was fastened to the buoy. The Great Eastern, on the contrary, under-ran the wire to a considerable distance to the east in order to get rid of the tangle in which the different buoy and grapnel ropes must have involved its western extremity. After this necessary process some 80 miles of the wire were abandoned. The Great Eastern has now (Wednesday) about four more days' steaming to bring her safely into Heart's Content. Already she has passed the deepest water on her route; in fact, that very deepest water she can encounter as that from which she has raised the cable of last year. All fear, therefore, as to the safety of the line may be considered at an end, and by Sunday next, at the latest, the shareholders will be in possession of two perfect lines. How much they may be congratulated on this may be guessed from the fact that their present line, which is steadily increasing in its traffic, is already earning money at the rate of £300,000 a year. If there be any one individual to whom more than another the chief credit of the enterprise belongs, it is certainly Mr. Glass. On him have mainly fallen the labor and the loss, and to him is due the honor of success.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any oil or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and

PRESTO, CHANGE!

the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it CHEAP TO BUY, PLEASANT TO TRY, AND SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO, Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all Druggists. se6-sm-TB&W

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady, "Extract of Sweet Opoponax." E. SMITH & CO., New York. se6-ym TH

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. HENDERSON.
Stage Manager..........J. THORPE.
Treasurer..........HARRY OVERINGTON.

Last night but two of the great California Tragedian,

MR. FRANK MAYO,

who will appear in his popular character of AYLMIRE. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Judge Conrad's Five Act Tragedy, entitled
JACK CADE, THE BONDMAN OF KENT.
Jack Cade,} Frank Mayo.
Aylmire,}
To conclude with the
LOST CHILD.
Saturday Afternoon—Grand Matinee—NAIAD QUEEN.
Mr. and Mrs. Florence, the only true and original representative of the Irish Boy and Yankee Girl.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

W. C. SMYTHE..........Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS..........Manager.

Tremendous reception of the only living true representative of Erin's characteristics, the great CARLETON, who will appear THIS EVENING in his own original Budget of Comicalities. The Great Combination in an entire new hit including the nautical drama entitled BLACK EYED SUSAN.

PROF. COWPER'S
Fashionable Dancing Academy.

WILKINS HALL, Fourth street. Days of Tuition—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ladies', Masters' and Misses' class at 3 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen's class on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

This beautiful accomplishment, the poetry of motion, connected with all the most fashionable parlor and ball room dances, will be surely taught to pupils in the rules of social etiquette, so as to enable them to move with ease and grace in the most refined circles. Prof. Cowper guarantees success to all who may attend his classes, regardless of natural taste and talent. What nature has neglected art will accomplish. Prof. Cowper can be seen daily at the above Hall or at the St. Charles Hotel, where circulars and full particulars can be obtained. se13-tm

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I post in the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. fe28-ly

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HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,

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For Conveying Steam, Water, and Gas

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Oil Well Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.

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Mining and Smelting Co.

This company is again in operation and producing THE CELEBRATED GRANBY LEAD, an article which has no superior in the world in point of softness and purity.

Orders from White Lead Manufacturers and Sheet Lead and Pipe Manufacturers solicited. Address

HENRY T. BLOW, ST. LOUIS, MO.

se17-6m

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS..........Director.

Undiminished attendance of delighted patrons! Continued ovation to and success of those unapproachably true and correct Irish and Yankee Humorists,

MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

Who will appear to night in the greatest of all Irish Dramas,

THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

Mr. Williams as..........The Connie Soogah.
Mrs Williams as..........Nelly Dolan.

Friday—Benefit of Mr. Barney Williams.
Saturday Afternoon—Matinee Extraordinary. Mr. Barney Williams will appear.

MASONIC HALL.

FOR ONE WEEK.

First Appearance in Pittsburgh of the celebrated

SPAULDING BROTHERS,

VOCALISTS, HARPISTS, VIOLINISTS, AND SWISS BELL RINGERS,

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1st,

AND FIVE FOLLOWING NIGHTS.

N. B.—Further particulars will be duly published. se26-y

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS..........Director

Important Extra Announcement.

The Director takes pleasure in announcing that long pending negotiations have finally culminated in an engagement with the

RITCHINGS

English Opera Troupe.

Now performing with great success at the

Academy of Music, Philadelphia,

For a brief season of GRAND ENGLISH OPERA, at this House, commencing on

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1st,

During which the most brilliant and successful operas in the English repertoire will be presented.

The Ritchings English Opera Troupe

Is now in a most complete state of organization, embracing in its list of artistes some of the finest operatic talent of the English school known in Europe or America. A GRAND CHORUS OF 30 VOICES, AN EXCELLENT ORCHESTRA, and all the requisites for rendering Grand Opera in our Native Tongue, with as great satisfaction to the musical ear as has ever been im a ted by the best foreign organizations of modern times.

The Ritchings English Opera Troupe is the first complete organization that has ever attempted the rendition in America of Grand Opera in English, our own familiar tongue, through which we are enabled to combine the pleasure of listening to the gems of the great masters and understanding the creations of the dramatist, without the use of the unintelligible libretto.

The success of this excellent troupe during the past week at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, has been most unequivocal. The vast auditorium of that magnificent structure has been crowded by the fashion and wealth of the Quaker City, and every opera that has been given has been received with universal satisfaction.

The Subscription List for the season at the Opera House will commence at 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 26th inst., at MELLOR'S Music Store, 81 Wood street. The season will consist of Twelve Nights, and the

Scale of Prices will Range as Follows:

A secured Orchestra Chair for the season......$18 00
A secured Parquette Chair for the season......12 00
A secured Dress Circle Chair for the season......9 00
A secured Chair in either place for six alternate nights, commencing with the first or second, at one half of the above rates.
A secured Orchestra Chair for a single night......$2 00
A secured Parquette Chair for a single night......1 50
A secured Dress Circle chair for a single night......1 00
ADMISSION—Parquette, $1 00; Dress Circle, 75c; Gallery, 35c. se24

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT HAYSVILLE—
THREE OR FOUR ACRES OF GROUND,

With large Orchard of bearing Trees and Vines, and a most delightful building site, with plenty of good spring water. Inquire of

WILLIAM WILTON,
se26-R At Haysville or Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND

fronting on the Allegheny river, 5 miles from the centre of the city, near the Sharpsburg station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road from the Lawrenceville Plank Road to East Liberty passes through the property. The improvements are a handsome cottage Dwelling, a substantial Stone Barn, Carriage House, &c., and the place is a very desirable one for a country residence, having a river front of about 180 rods. For further particulars, apply to

TIERNAN & HAY, Att'ys, at Law,
au21-tf 81 Fourth Street.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Rare Opportunity to Buy a Home in the Country.

Situated in TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO, two miles from the village of Johnsonville and five miles from the village of Kinsman, within two miles of the Great Broad Gauge Railway from New York to Cincinnati. Forty acres of good Farming Land, with good Dwelling House, good Barn and outbuildings. The value of the buildings is $2,000. Price of the whole only $2 500.

The undersigned also offers for sale 38 ACRES of well Timbered Wood Land, situated near the above. On this are 1,000 Maple Trees, from which a large quantity of sugar can be made. The timber is valuable. Price of the whole 78 acres, $4,000.

Address,
MRS. MARY F. HOLCOMB,
Box 27, Johnsonville,
se20-R Trumbull County, Ohio.

WORLEY FURNACE

AND

SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES

OF

IRON LAND,

IN

DICKSON COUNTY,

AT

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance of decrees of the Chancery Court at Nashville, Tennessee, in the case of A. C. Stockard, Administrator &c., vs. the Heirs and Creditors of James L. Bell, deceased, I will sell at public auction at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of NASHVILLE, on

SATURDAY, October 13, 1866,

The tracts of IRON LAND containing, together, 7,210 Acres, and known as the WORLEY FURNACE LANDS, lying on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, in Dickson county, about forty-five miles west of Nashville.

Worley Furnace was originally built in 1844, by Montgomery Bell, and it was run from that time until about 1859. There is an inexhaustible amount of the finest quality of ORE close to the Furnace, and the metal manufactured always commanded the highest price. Over Four Thousand Acres of the lands are heavily covered with fine timber, and the greater portion of the remainder is growing thickly with young trees, which will soon be suitable for coal.

The Nashville and North-western Railroad runs through the tract, making it within easy distance of Nashville. Any further information in regard to these lands will be furnished on application to the undersigned at Nashville.

THE TERMS OF SALE are One, Two and Three Years Credit, with interest from the day of sale. Notes required, with personal security, and lien retained. Sale free from redemption.

MORTON B. HOWELL, C. & M.
se5-td

COAL WORKS
FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 2d of October, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be sold by order of the Orphan's Court, on the premises, in Westmoreland county, all the right, title and interest of CHARLES SEIBERT deceased, in the Coal Works situated in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, on the Monongahela river four miles above Monongahela City and one-fourth mile below Webster, known as the Union Coal Works. The above Coal Works are among the best and most productive in the country, being now in full operation. Attached to them are a number of dwelling houses. There are forty cars, with axes, etc., used in working the mine, and some thirteen coal flats.

The decedent owned ten fourteenths of the works, and the remaining four fourteenths can also be purchased if desired. For particulars inquire of

JOSEPH SEIBERT,
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT,
Administrators.

J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
71 Grant st., Attorney. se17-td

A RARE INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS—
FOR SALE.

A STEAM ENGINE SHOP, forty feet front by seventy-eight feet deep, two stories high, with blacksmith and pattern shop, sixteen by fifty-eight feet, two stories high with ground and buildings complete, and steam engine and boiler. Also, three planing machines, three double gear press drilling machines, seven turning lathes, one large chucking lathe, seven screw cutting machines, twenty vices, with blacksmith tools and fan, and several sets of engine patterns of the latest approved style. Also, other tools and fixtures too numerous to mention. All in complete running order, and a good trade established. Inquire of NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK, Engine Builders, corner of Water street and Middlesex, Allegheny City, Pa. se17-ss

HOUSE FOR SALE—
THE TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,

Situate 165 Second street. Terms easy. Apply to

J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
se21-tf 71 Grant street.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

HOUSE
FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street. Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
my21-eodtf 115 Penn street

$1,100 WILL PURCHASE A SMALL FARM

of four acres of Land, underlaid with Coal, with a new Frame Dwelling, a never failing spring and good spring house; 36 trees of assorted kinds of grafted fruit, all under good fence; situate 1½ miles from Canonsburg, Washington county, Pa. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
se3 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

THE ORCHARD ON MONTGOMERY HILL is offered
FOR SALE,

In LOTS CONTAINING ONE ACRE, or more if desired.

This property presents unusual inducements to those who wish to secure the advantages of a home in the country, easy of access, in a pleasant neighborhood and pure atmosphere, and within a few minutes' drive of the business centers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

For further information, inquire of

J. S. & A. P. MORRISON,
se22-1w Attorneys at Law, No. 142 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
AT FRANKLIN, PA.,

Several Second-handed Portable and Stationary STEAM ENGINES.

se15-N THOS. McDONOUGH.

E. B. MATTHEWS,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Find ings, &c.

Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [ap5-6m

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DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

94 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the

Dry Goods Line,

Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many

SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of

Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
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au21-ym

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, will be held as provided by the amended by-laws of the Company—at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY in October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES M. COOPER,
se12-tf Secy. and Treasurer Nat. Mining Co.

NOTICE—The Tax on Incomes and Licenses is now due. It not paid before the 5th of October, the penalty of the law must be enforced. The tax on manufactures and products for the month of July must be paid on or before the 30th inst. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. G. McCANDLESS,
Collector 23d Pa District,
OFFICE: No. 67 Water st., Allegheny. se19-td

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, September 14th, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh Gas Company are hereby notified that an election of three persons to serve as Trustees of the Company for 3 years, and of one person to serve as trustee for 1 year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the first day of October 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

se15-td JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

THE EXTRA TRIBUNE FOR THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

A political struggle, rarely surpassed in importance or intensity, has been precipitated on the country by the treachery of Andrew Johnson and some of his official or personal adherents to the great and patriotic party by which they were intrusted in power.

The aim of this treachery is to put the steadfast loyalists of the South under the feet of the "whipped but not subdued" Rebels, and to enable the latter to glut their vengeance on the former, whom they hate and curse as being responsible for the unexpected overthrow of their darling "Confederacy."

The recent wholesale massacres at Memphis and New Orleans were but conspicuous manifestations of the spirit now rampant in the South, whereof the pro-Rebel triumph in Kentucky is a more recent example. The soldiers of Lee, Beauregard, Johnson and Hood are now the dominant power from the Potomac to the Rio Grande; they elect each other to office in preference even to stay-at-home Rebels; they have supplanted nearly all others as policemen of Southern cities; they are organized and officered as State militia; and they ruthlessly crush every demonstration of loyal Whites or loyal Blacks in assertion of the EQUAL RIGHTS OF AMERICAN FREEMEN. The school houses of the Blacks are burned and their White teachers subjected to violence and outrage by unchanged rebels, who relieve the work of murder and arson by cheers for Andy Johnson, and execrations of Congress.

The purpose of forcing representatives of the Rebel States into Congress, in defiance of the loyal oath, by Presidential fiat and military power, is openly avowed, with threats that those who resist it shall be treated as rebels, and a civil war thus kindled throughout the North and West.

It has thus become imperative that those who stand for LIBERTY and LOYALTY—for the right of the UNION to exist and of MAN to be FREE—should organize and work to strengthen the hands of CONGRESS for the inevitable contest before us.

We must convince the SOUTH and the COPPERHEADS that revolutions go not backward—that Emancipation is an unchangeable fact—that the glorious CIVIL RIGHTS ACT can never be repealed—that the rights of the humblest AMERICAN are henceforth guaranteed and shielded by the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, and must be maintained against all gainsayers—that the days wherein BLACKS had no rights which WHITES were bound to respect have passed away forever.

We hold to-day the power in the FREE STATES of 1860, in WEST VIRGINIA, and in MISSOURI beside. We must hold these in our ensuing elections, and add to them MARYLAND and DELAWARE—the former lost to us through treachery, otherwise Johnsonism. We must elect to the XLth Congress an overwhelming majority devoted to Loyalty, Nationality and the inalienable Rights of Man.

To this end, let Light and Truth be systematically diffused to every neighborhood, every fireside throughout our broad country.

To this end, we propose an extra issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (identical in size and contents with the regular edition), which we will supply on the following terms, the paper to be sent and subscriptions to commence on the receipt of the money:

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(Late Secretary of State.)

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Steubenville is remarkable for the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, and is easy of access from every direction by the Ohio River and Railroads. A large Gymnasium, Lewis apparatus, has recently been added to its educational apparatus.

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Per Session of Five Months, beginning May or November:

Boarding, Light, &c.	$90 00
Tuition	$10 00 to $20 00
Washing, per dozen	50

Music, Painting and Languages, extra.

The charges are as low as the nature of the accommodations afforded will admit.

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For particulars apply to the Superintendent or Principal. se24-1-nov1

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Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF JOSHUA RHODES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in settling up the old business at the office of the Pittsburgh Brewery.

JOSHUA RHODES,
P. W. H. LATSHAW,
JACOB ANDERSON.

HAVING DISPOSED OF OUR ENTIRE Brewing, Malting and Hop business to Messrs. CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO., we would ask from our friends a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, as from their long experience in the business, we feel satisfied that they will maintain the excellence of our Ale.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, we would inform the public that we will leave nothing undone to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm of Joshua Rhodes & Co., and from our experience in the business feel satisfied that we will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

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se5 T-m

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Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line	2.00 a m	Day Express	3.00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a m	Altoona Accom	7.30 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex	11.05 a m
Johnstown ac	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	10.20 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1.00 p m	Wall's No. 3	11.50 a m
Phila. Express	1.30 p m	Johnstown Ac.	3.50 p m
N. York Exp.	1.50 p m	Braddock No. 1	2.40 p m
Wall's No. 3	2.05 p m	Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.15 p m
Altoona acc and Emig't train	10.15 p m	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p m
Day Express	10.50 p m		

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1:50 p. m., on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

my21 W. H. BECKWITH Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME.
Pitts, Columbus and Cin. R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS,

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after SUNDAY, August 12, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh time.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:00 A. M.	3:25 P. M.
Express	2:10 P. M.	9:55 P. M.
Fast Line	10:50 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Way Accommodation	6:00 A. M.	7:10 P. M.
Mansfield Accommodation	9:35 A. M.	1:15 P. M.
Steubenville Accom	4:30 P. M.	8:35 A. M.

	Morning Train.	Evening Train.	Night Train.
Leave PITTSB'H	2:00 a.m.	2:10 p.m.	10:50 p.m.
Ar've Columbus	11:20 a.m.	10:50 p.m.	7:10 a.m.
" Cincinnati	4:20 p.m.	4:15 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
" Indianapolis	7:55 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
" Ter. Haute	11:35 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
" St. Louis	8:00 a.m.	8:25 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
" Louisville	5:15 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	8:16 p.m.
" Cairo	1:15 p.m.	1:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh,
JOHN DURAND,
Gen. Superintendent, Pittsburgh,
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER, Gen. Eastern Pass'r Agt.
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1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	2 05 A. M.	Chicago Ex.	2 20 A. M.
Cleveland Ex.	2 05 "	Cleveland Exp	2 20 "
Erie & Ygn Ex	5 50 "	Chicago Exp.	10 40 "
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6 70 "	Wheeling Exp	11 05 "
Chic. Ex. Mail	6 45 "	Chicago Exp.	2 50 P. M.
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	1 55 P. M.	Cl. & Whg. Ex	2 40 "
Chicago Ex.	2 16 "	Erie & Yg'n Ex	6 35 "
Wheeling Exp.	4 35 "	Chicago Ex.	9 30 "
Chicago Ex.	11 00 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9 20 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn. Accm	9 00 A. M.	N. Br'tn Accm	6 50 A. M.
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Br'tn "	8 15 "
" "	11 20 "	Wellsville "	9 00 "
New Castle "	2 25 P. M.	N. Castle "	9 45 "
Wellsville "	3 30 "	Leetsdale "	11 15 "
Leetsdale "	4 50 "	" "	1 05 "
N Br'tn "	5 20 "	N. Br'tn. "	2 30 "
N. Br'tn. "	6 15 "	Leetsdale "	4 20 "
Leetsdale "	10 15 "	" "	7 05 "

11 00 P. M. leaves daily and no ten Saturday. 10 40 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS,
1y30 General Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after WEDNESDAY, August 1st, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave P'gh.	Arrive at P'gh.
First Kiskiminetas Ac	6 30 A M	1 20 P M
Mail (to & from Mah'ng)	7 00 "	6 00 P M
First Hulton Accom	9 00 "	11 20 A M
Parnassus do	11 00 "	2 00 P M
Second Kiskiminetas Ac	1 30 P M.	
Second Hulton Accom	2 20 "	4 40 P M
Exp., to & from Mah'ng	4 00 "	10 05 A M
Third Hulton Accom	4 45 "	6 50 P M
Fourth "	6 20 "	8 45 "
Soda Works "		8 00 "

The Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works Station at 8 10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 A. M. Returning—Leave Pittsburgh, at 1 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 2 50 P. M.

H. BLACKSTONE,
jy31 Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	10:00 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
J. R. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. E. STOUT, Superintendent.

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E. F. FULLER,
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(Late of the 139th Regiment.)

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In the office of C. B. M. Smith,

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au30-3m BAKER & FARLEY.

[Continued from First Page.]

Rebel Prison Survivors.

Agreeably to announcement of General Streight, those soldiers who had suffered the horrors of rebel prisons assembled at the headquarters of the Indiana delegation, in the Monongahela House, last evening, at 8 o'clock.

Colonel Hays, of New York, and Josiah Copley, Jr., were chosen President and Secretary of the temporary organization.

Gen. Streight, of Indiana, briefly addressed the meeting, during which he recited the trials and sufferings of those who were so unfortunate as to be confined in rebel prisons during the war. He warmly favored the organization of an association of the surviving soldiers who had endured these privations, in order that, as a matter of history, their horrors may be properly shown up. He suggested that a correspondence be established with Union prisoners, and hoped that a wide and permanent organization might be effected.

Southern loyalists, who had suffered for their devotion to the Union, were included in the formation of the Association.

After a brief discussion on important matters a permanent organization was effected by choosing General Streight as chairman.

Mr. Copley declining, Capt. Green, of Indiana, was chosen Secretary, and Capt. S. P. Gamble Assistant Secretary.

The following Vice Presidents were announced:

Col. John Bedell, Nashua, New Hampshire; Col Sam McKee, Mt Sterling, Kentucky; Capt. Frank Jocelyn, Boston, Mass; H C Sawyer, New Jersey; Capt L B Blim, Toledo, Iowa; Col W A Robinson, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Brig Gen E L Hayne, Brooklyn, New York; Captain Milt Russell, North Salem, Indiana; Governor Fletcher, St Louis, Missouri; Major Thomas G Smith, Jackson, Tennessee; Lieut J E Bowers, New Martinsville, West Virginia; Major C E White, Baltimore, Maryland; Lieut E Ware, Bangor, Maine; Capt A W Tourge, Greensboro', North Carolina; N W Bendick, Wisconsin; Lt Randolph Kost, Bridgeport, Connecticut; Gen G W Shitliff, Oberlin, Ohio; Col A T Wilcox, Omaha, Nebraska; Lt Col McMakin, Paris, Illinois.

It was moved and adopted that each Vice President be empowered to appoint a Corresponding Secretary.

On motion, the title of the organization was ordered to be "The Association of Rebel Prison Survivors."

All prisoners who deserted the flag and their comrades and enlisted in the ranks of their enemies are to be excluded from membership in the Association.

The following committee was appointed to draft a circular address, and a constitution and by-laws: Chaplain Maxom, of Battle Creek, Michigan, Chairman, Col. W. A. Robinson and Josiah Copley, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., Capt. A. W. Tourge, of North Carolina, Capt. S. P. Gamble and Gen. Streight.

It was ordered that when the meeting finally adjourned it would be to meet at the call of the President and three Vice Presidents.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock this evening, at the Monongahela House, when, as the Committee on Address and Constitution will report, it is hoped all soldiers who have been in rebel prisons will attend.

The City Hall Last Night.

The vast audience room of the City Hall, was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen last night, to enjoy an entertainment which was not anticipated when the order of patriotic exercises was commenced with the opening of the great Convention on Tuesday last. The presence in Pittsburgh of that eminent patriot-actor, James E. Murdoch, Esq., who was a delegate to the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, was the signal for a general desire on the part of the people to hear from one who, at the cost of every personal comfort, has given five years of unremitting devotion to the cause which lies so near to all loyal hearts, and who added the life of his son to the many sacrifices he has made in the great struggle out of which we are only just emerging. Mr. Murdoch's remarks in the Convention on Wednesday afternoon, which we print *in extenso* this morning, were a prelude to a more extended epic given last evening before one of the most appreciative gatherings that has ever assembled in our Iron City. Governor Cox, of Ohio, presided, and opened the exercises of the evening by introducing the great campaign singer, Mr. J. W. Pope, of Pittsburgh, who sung Thomas Buchanan Reed's stirring ballad, entitled "The Thunderbolt of War." His rendition of this patriotic lyric was loudly *encored*, and the compliment was acknowledged by Mr. Pope's singing a humorous ballad, entitled "My Policy," which created considerable enthusiasm.

Remarks of J. E. Murdoch, Esq.

Gov. Cox, in introducing James E. Murdoch, Esq., to the audience, took occasion to remark, that he (Cox) had consented to preside upon the occasion because Mr. Murdoch was a citizen of Ohio. Mr. Murdoch was long known as a most eminent tragedian, a pure citizen and a warm and valued friend of the "Boys in Blue." When the war began he voluntarily vowed that he would not appear before the public in his professional character until red-handed treason had been crushed. He had many times delighted thousands with his readings and recitations, but only under the auspices of the great charities founded for the aid and comfort of the soldiers and sailors, and he kept faith with himself in spite of numerous tempting offers to resume the legitimate business of the stage, until the close of the war. Governor Cox then introduced Mr. Murdoch, who was received with plaudits. His speech was exceedingly interesting, and characteristic of the man. It was "a plain unvarnished tale" of the times in which we live, yet there was a vein of native eloquence running through it which added force to his solid statements and observations, and the audience were frequently carried to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, during which their applause was unbounded. Mr. Murdoch commenced his address by iterating the facts connected with the construction of political parties in this country. He showed their basis and ground divisions as induced by the course of events, and traced the career of the true Republican, freedom-loving element of the land down to its terrible meeting with the cohorts of treason and the successful issue of great strife which ended in the overthrow of rebellion. The political questions embodied in the struggle between the North and South were carefully reviewed and the side of human liberty and our national honor firmly vindicated. The causes which conspired to bring about the vain attempt of the South to destroy the Federal Government were carefully weighed and their folly and infamy made transparent. He summoned a cloud of witnesses to testify to the relentless and wicked opposition of the South against the Government and the cherished institutions of the land, and insisted upon a vigorous execution of the law against traitors, wherever they might be found. There was a great principle lying in the hearts of the loyal masses of this country which would not permit treason to go unpunished. The people were not clamorous for the death of Jeff. Davis and other rebel leaders merely for the sake of the lives of these men, but their crime against the Government was monstrous and common justice, yea the future security, demanded that their treason should be made of splendidly odious. The men who saved the life of this nation were the best entitled to control and direct its affairs, and any policy like Mr. Johnson's was sure to prevent the realization of this idea. Those who bore the brunt of the conflict in the South—whose sacrifices and losses were immeasurably great, had a right to be heard in these times on all questions relating to the reconstruction of the rebellious States. But President Johnson ignored this class, and in violation of all his previous promises and the faith reposed in him by the people who elevated him to the second place of honor in the nation, he had inaugurated a plan for restoring to power the men who sought to destroy the Government and who, in carrying out their abominable plot, perpetrated the most barbarous and inhuman atrocities. But the war was being now over, the political parties of the country still represent the principle of freedom and its opposite—aristocracy. The questions now agitating the public mind were so plain that he who runs might read. The issue was narrowed down between Congress and the President, and the platforms they constructed were now before the country for its indorsement or rejection. Mr. Murdoch discussed the proposition of Congress relating to the amendment of the Constitution, exhibiting the utmost familiarity with the questions involved, and he presented them with great force to the understanding of his audience, occasionally weaving into his argument some choice patriotic lyric, which he would render in inimitable style. In closing his remarks he warmly appealed to his comrades to fight it out on the old line where they had met the foe in a hand to hand encounter—to vote as they shot, and save to posterity the best government that ever the sun shone upon.

A Band of Patriots.

Gen. Moody stated that the band that furnished the music was composed of maimed soldiers who had come from a distance to add interest to the occasion, and he hoped that as the people passed out they would leave a substantial token of regard for these wounded men.

The Balladist Again.

Mr. Powers was again called out, and treated the audience to a couple of choice campaign songs, entitled "The Philadelphia Convention," and "Andrew Johnson," both of which elicited great applause and created no end of good humor.

Remarks of Hon. R. E. Schenck.

General Schenck, of Ohio was next introduced and briefly addressed the audience. He opposed the idea of making a speech, for the reason that in doing so he might possibly remove some of the impressions produced by the perfect epic of Mr. Murdoch. He said that he was a radical member of Congress, and he and his fellow-members had been on trial before a great jury, which he believed would render its verdict for the agents of the people. He felt proud that thus far the decision of his countrymen is what it is, and yet it was only natural, for in sustaining Congress the people were standing by themselves. In laying the foundations of the Government, our forefathers provided for the choice of representatives of the people who should be the law making power of the land. President Johnson was what his title as the Executive of the Government showed him to be—an officer whose duty it is to execute the laws enacted by the law making power, which is Congress. In the matter of reconstruction, it was provided by the Constitution that the United States should give a Republican form of government to the States in rebellion, whenever they are prepared to come into the Union and abide by the law. But President Johnson had set himself up as the United States. Congress was ignored. That body reflected the sentiments and purposes of the people, but the federal executive had denounced it as an usurping body. Congress had not thus denied Mr. Johnson as President. Had they done so, the next step would have been to remove him from power. The President had been brooding over the thought of Dictatorship, and threatened war unless his policy is submitted to by Congress. But General Schenck had confidence in the people, and he believed they will show Mr. Johnson that they are his masters. [Cheers.]

Remarks of Gen. Garfield.

Gen. Garfield made a few remarks in response to the general demand of the audience. He called attention to the complexion of the political parties of the day, showing the class of persons who compose them, and that the Democratic party and Southern rebels were now united to blot out the great moral of the late war. In that contest the soldiers wanted to know how the people in the rear stood on the questions at issue. Now it was changed. The people wanted to know how the soldiers stood. The cannon, rifle and sabre never voted wrong yet, and the "boys in blue" were even more resolute than ever, that treason shall be utterly extinct in this land, and only loyal men rule and direct the affairs of this Government. [Cheers.]

The Balladist Once More.

Mr. Pope was called out a third time, and entertained the audience with a few humorous political slices and another campaign song.

The audience then adjourned, with cheers for Messrs. Murdoch, Schenck, Garfield, Moorhead, Geary and others.

At the Monongahela House.

An enthusiastic impromptu meeting was held in the rotunda of the Monongahela House last evening. The proceeding were inaugurated by songs from W. J. Pope. Brief speeches were then made by Maj. Gen. Pearson, of Pittsburgh, Major Schenck, of Lancaster, Pa., General Robinson, of New York, Gen. Duncan, of New Hampshire, Judge Shannon, of Pittsburgh, General Sargent, of Mass., Colonel Norton, of West Virginia, Mahan, of Fenian fame, Colonel Duncan, of Indiana, Major Wilson, of Indiana, and others. Mr. Locke, of Maine, closed the proceedings by singing "Swinging around the Circle." The meeting was a very enthusiastic one.

New Jersey's Thanks.

At a meeting of the New Jersey delegation, held at their head quarters, at the Merchants' Hotel, on the morning of the 26th inst., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the delegation be and are hereby tendered to the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity for the kind reception and hospitality given us as delegates to the Convention of Loyal Soldiers and Sailors.

Resolved, That the above resolution be signed by the members of the delegation and published in the loyal papers of the city.

Signed by Maj. Gen. Robert McAllister, Brig. Gen. James Stewart, and every member of the delegation.

Thanks of the Indiana Delegation.

INDIANA HEADQUARTERS,
MONONGAHELA HOUSE, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
September 26, 1866.

At a meeting of Indiana Soldiers' delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, held after adjournment of the Convention, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to tender to the citizens of Pittsburgh and the proprietor of the Monongahela House the thanks of the Delegation for their kindness and attention during its stay in the city of Pittsburgh.

This pleasing duty we hereby perform and assure the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the courteous proprietor of the Monongahela House, that they will be long remembered by each member of the Delegation and that their good offices will be reciprocated whenever an opportunity shall offer.

E. LOCKE,
WM. H SCHLATER,
J. O. HARDESKY,
Committee.

UNEXPECTED DEMONSTRATION.

Speeches from General Butler, Governor Curtin and Hon. J. K. Moorhead—Congress Right—The President Wrong—Uncompromising Declaration of Principles.

Yesterday afternoon General Butler, Governor Curtin, Hon. J. K. Moorhead and an accompanying party paid a visit to the extensive rolling mills and nail manufactory of Shoenberger & Co., on Etna street. They went there for the purpose of witnessing the practical working of the great iron manufacturing processes for which Pittsburgh is world renowned, and certainly with little idea of being called upon to express their views on the course of national affairs and the aspects of the present political situation. An hour or more was spent in looking over and marvelling at the immense resources and bewildering operations of this colossal establishment, and the party was about leaving when the evening steam whistle gave the usual signal to stop labor for the day. The party was in the nail cutting shop at the time, and in a minute the deafening roar of the machinery ceased, the hands sprang to their feet and some two hundred grimy but enthusiastic mechanics, giving three cheers for General Butler, three for Governor Curtin and three for Mr. Moorhead, insisted on a speech.

Gen Butler's Remarks.

General Butler thanked his audience for the hearty reception given him. That friendly greeting from the working men of Pittsburgh was the most gratifying recognition that he could receive. He came from a manufacturing region, too; but where he lived they spun and wove cotton; here they moulded iron. Speechmaking just now was dangerous. Yet he would say that he thought the Government of the country had reached a dangerous crisis. Every man should watch the course of events and be prepared to stand by and defend the great principles for which the war was fought. As fellow workmen—and all had to be workmen in some sphere or other—he would once more tender them his thanks and give way to those whom they might more desire to hear. Gen. Butler was loudly cheered again as he retired.

Governor Curtin's Speech.

Governor Curtin was vociferously called for. After some hesitation he advanced from among the friends behind whom he had vainly sought to shelter his tall, conspicuous form, and made some forcible and uncompromising remarks. He said it was the conviction of many that the times were fraught with peril. [A voice: "Yes, it's the conviction of many now before you."] His own term of office was rapidly drawing to a close. The time was at hand when he should retire again into private life. He had while in office striven conscientiously to perform his duty, and he believed he had received the approval and support of the people of Pennsylvania. He would repeat, the country was in danger. The President was assuming a power that he had no right to exercise. He was seeking to transform this Government of the whole people into a "one man" power. The power belonged to the people and to them only. [Cheers.] In this issue he would emphatically declare, the President is wrong! Congress is right! [Vociferous applause.] The speaker had come to Pittsburgh to warn them of the threatening danger. The people who had fought out the war must settle the issue involved in that terrible struggle. He would say once more, speaking as a man retiring from office, that the people must be on their guard. He deemed it his duty, in traveling through the State, to sound the signal of danger. He spoke of the cost of the war in blood and treasure, and said it must not be wasted. But at this moment the situation was precisely the same as at the breaking out of the war, except that the rebels had no army. The Governor referred to the great soldiers' Convention, now in session here, and asked why they *were* here? Because the President has sought to subvert the Constitution. He adjured those present to "stand by Congress." These, he said, were the last words their retiring Governor would address to them. Irrepressible cheering followed the conclusion of the Governor's remarks, which were renewed when, in response to demands that could not be denied, Hon. J. K. Moorhead came to the front. Several exclaimed, "We are going to send you to Congress."

Hon. J. K. Moorhead's Remarks.

He spoke of General Butler, whom all loyal men delighted to honor. He wished to be understood as standing on the same platform with Governor Curtin. He referred to his own Congressional record, and hoped the people would sustain himself and colleagues in the unhappy conflict with the President. He would have their sympathy. He had himself been a working man and could sympathize with them. He had commenced at the foot of the ladder; had worked as a journeyman, for journeyman's wages. True, he had always sold his labor at the highest price he could get, and he recommended them to do likewise. He always had, he believed he had always had the interests of the working men at heart. [Voice: "That's so."] The speaker concluded with an anecdote illustrative of how working men could rise in this country, and gave his audience some excellent advice.

Called Out Again.

The boys would have Governor Curtin out again, and he said a few more words to them. He passed a high encomium on Congressman Moorhead, and hoped to see him re-elected. [Applause.]

Then the sturdy, loud voiced crowd insisted upon hearing from General Butler once more, and there was no denying them. Thus urged to further eloquence, General Butler paid a handsome tribute to the private and public virtues of Governor Curtin. He (Gen. Butler) had had important military commands, and there had been occasions when he was obliged to appeal to the Governor for help. He had never done so in vain. [Immense applause, and three cheers for Governor Curtin.] He also reviewed the political situation, and repeated that great dangers menaced our country and most cherished interests and institutions. He spoke of the contempt in which labor was held at the South; how the working man was regarded there as a mudsill; and now the question whether he was a mudsill or an American sovereign had been settled by the working men themselves on many a blood battle field. Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.] The South was now seeking an opportunity to do under the Constitution what they failed to effect in their efforts to destroy the Constitution, the government and the country. The questions people had to consider and decide upon were very clear and simple, and they must be settled once, now and forever. [Tremendous applause.] General Butler further urged those who listened to him to support Hon. J. K. Moorhead for Congress. He had proved himself the working man's true friend.

Amid renewed and long continued cheers the distinguished group of representative men withdrew to carriages in waiting for them, and were rapidly driven off down town.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

In the unprecedented hurry and excitement of Tuesday it was a simple impossibility for human energy, intelligence and conscientiousness to grasp all the kaleidoscopic variations of the scene and take note of all the multifarious succession of incidents. Newspaper reporters are popularly supposed to be either "three gentlemen rolled into one," as Mrs. Malaprop says, or capable of ubiquity, as the case may require. To some extent practice does enable them to exercise either faculty; nevertheless these faculties are not without limitation, and there are times when even reporters have to ask for a share of public consideration for errors chiefly of omission.

Names of the Neglected.

For some of these unavoidable mistakes we have to day to seek forbearance. There were several places on our principal streets, splendidly and patriotically decorated, which somehow escaped our special notice. In one instance credit was awarded where credit was due, it is true, but not the kind of credit that we gave. We described the beautiful and appropriate devices that adorned the windows of the store of White, Orr & Co., the extensive dry goods merchants, and located them in the windows of their next door neighbor, Mr. Oliver McClintock. Mr. McClintock made a very handsome show of drapery, flags and lanterns, but White, Orr & Co. undoubtedly surpassed in taste and ingenuity anything to be seen on Fifth street, with the exception of the picturesque and attractive designs upon the exterior of the COMMERCIAL office. Mr. C. G. Algeo, the well known goldsmith and jeweller in Phelan's Building, we omitted to make mention of altogether. Yet few patriotic and liberal citizens deserved a higher meed of praise. All the rich and costly embellishment of that colossal building was executed at his expense, and few buildings were more lavishly and brilliantly illuminated. By the way, Mr. Ward, of White, Orr & Co., informs us that the original effects that made their store conspicuous were invented, executed and paid for by the clerks of the establishment, several of whom are veterans of the army and navy. Then there was Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine depot. Mr. Sumner, their energetic agent, covered the place with flags and lanterns. Bates & Bell, too, festooned their windows magnificently, and among the folds of red, white and blue drapery were pedestals supporting busts of Grant and Lincoln, while behind these hung portraits of Washington and Scott. McFarland & Collins, the carpet merchants over Miner's book store, made the portion of the building they occupy radiant with light and color. Dunseath & Co. shed lustre around their place with an original and dazzling design in gas jets and transparencies; and the theater was a perfect blaze of glory, where red fire burned incessantly as long as the procession was in progress, and Roman candles filled the air with variegated splendors. In speaking of the hotels, the Scott House was inadvertently left out of the list, when it made, with the exception of the Monongahela, the most creditable display of any. And to think of not recollecting Pittock—Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, who did more than any one to supply Pittsburgh with the flags and lanterns that made it such a glorious center of enthusiasm. Be sure that Pittock did his share in the general display; with his inexhaustible stock of red fire, he fairly made the big, undecorated structure over the way blush for shame, at the want of patriotism of those now occupying it. Among private houses, one worthy of being put on record for the particular taste and brilliancy of its adornments, was that of F. D. Briggs, Esq., at the corner of Washington street and Pennsylvania avenue.

The Court House.

But of all the omissions thus accidentally made, that of the one we find most difficulty in accounting for is that of not bestowing just eulogy on Sheriff John H. Stewart for the manner in which he brought out the fine proportions of the Court House and adjacent grounds in outlines of imprisoned flame. From every window lanterns were pendant, and gay little flags fluttered over every inch of space. All around the inclosure, too, in the trees and at intervals upon the railing, other flags were hung, and the result was as novel and effective as could be well imagined. Sheriff Stewart cannot be too warmly complimented upon the success attending his efforts, and he will, no doubt, be the first to desire to divide some of the praise that comes to him with his presumptive successor, Samuel Cluley, Esq., and other gentlemen connected with his office.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Globe Cotton Mills, Philadelphia, were partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss not stated.

General Kiddoo states that the cotton crop of Texas will fall from a third to a half short of former estimates, and that there is not labor enough to pick it.

Dispatches from Mexico to the 15th state that the Imperialists had surprised and killed General Diaz in an engagement near Ojaca City, together with most of his officers and a large number of his men. It is also reported that Tanori had badly whipped Pesquiera near Guaymas. Letters from Colima say nothing of the capture by the Liberals of Guadalajara.

The Episcopal Convention met in New York yesterday afternoon, Bishop Potter presiding. The attendance of delegates was very full. Twelve new churches applied for admission. After the appointment of standing committees, the Convention adjourned till to-day.

The New York *Express*, of yesterday, says: "The report that Gen. Dix has been appointed Minister to France, is incorrect. Gen. Dix today appeared before United States District Attorney Courtney, and executed his bond as Naval officer."

The advices by the steamer City of London indicate that there is much danger throughout England with regard to the crops, owing to wet weather. Similar reports come from France and Germany, where the crops are also short. The crops in Russia, however, were abundant and heavy orders for grain had been sent there. The number of deaths from cholera in London had greatly diminished. The disease still prevails in various parts of England. It was reported in Paris that Maximilian might be expected in Europe by every steamer. The entire reform of the military system of Austria is spoken of, and it is said means will eventually be adopted for doubling the available forces of the Empire.

In the Prussian Chambers, they have been debating a bill for the election of deputies to the German Parliament. Amendments were offered recommending open voting at elections, demanding that candidates have full liberty of speech during elections, and that members should be paid. The *Vienna de Butie* says it learns that France has made energetic representations to the Porte against any acquisition by the United States of an island in the Gulf of Aqua. France has been supported in this course by England.

Rumors as to Mexico continued very conflicting. According to one account, Maximilian would at least make a determined effort prior to abdication. If that step had really to be taken, a Mexican army, 50,000 strong, to be mainly officered by Frenchmen, is one of the things spoken. The convention between France and Mexico, signed at Mexico, on the 30th of July, transfers to the French government half the receipts of all the maritime customs in the Empire, in order to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the loans contracted in 1864 and 1865, and all obligations resulting therefrom, and likewise for the payment of the interest at three per cent. on all sums due by Mexico to the French Treasury. The amount of the latter debt, which is approximately valued at three hundred and fifty millions of francs, will be subsequently definitely fixed.

The Eastern question again claims considerable attention. Continental journals state that it is no longer the insurrection in Candia alone which causes uneasiness to the Porte, but movements were beginning in Epire, and the Islands of Calos and Cyprus.

Henry J. Raymond announced editorially yesterday that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

The kerosene works of B. Spooner, in Providence, exploded yesterday, and were entirely destroyed. Loss $18,000.

The Centenary meeting of the Methodist Church was held at Cooper Institute, New York, yesterday. The proceedings were marked by great enthusiasm. Subscriptions for church purposes amounting to $600,000 were made.

The conservatives of the Fifth Maryland District have nominated Montgomery Blair for Congress.

CITY MATTERS.

The Johnstown Sufferers.

The following letter from Johnstown to Manager Hess, of the Opera House, will explain itself:

CAMBRIA IRON WORKS,
JOHNSTOWN, September 25, 1866.

C. D. Hess, Esq., Director Opera House, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR SIR:—I have this day received, per Adams & Co's Express, $301 50, being the proceeds of one entertainment at your New Opera House, generously set aside for the benefit of the sufferers from the late terrible accident at this place. I have handed the package as received to J. Roberts, Esq., Treasurer of Relief Fund.

In behalf of the sufferers, and our entire community, I tender you, for your most liberal donation, our sincere and grateful thanks. Yours respectfully,

D. J. MORRELL,
Per RANDOLPH, Clerk.

THE ICE WITCH or The Knight of the Frozen Hand.

PREMIUM FOR OIL COLORING.—The first premium at the County Fair was awarded to Mr. John Donaghy, No. 26 Fifth street over all competitors, for photographs colored in oil.

THE GREAT FAIRY SPECTACLE—The Ice Witch.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning the dead body of John Dahlen was found on the track of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, near Glenwood, mangled in a shocking manner. The deceased, who was about thirty two years of age, was a resident of the vicinity of Homewood. Coroner Clawson was notified, who empanelled a jury, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE Ice Witch! The Ice Witch!

DON'T TRAIN IN THAT CROWD.—The name of A. P. Childs, of Oakland, appears in the *Chronicle* of Thursday as an officer of the 'White Boys in Blue' of this county. Mr. Childs repudiates the contemplated distinction, and says: "I have never been, or expect to be, connected with any club or party who have not the welfare of the country at heart. I am in favor of the measures proposed by Congress, and opposed to the policy of Andrew Johnson. My vote shall never be recorded against what I consider the best interests of my country, and I am heart and soul with the brave Boys in Blue."

THE GREAT FAIRY SPECTACLE—The Ice Witch.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—The sale of seats for the Richings Opera Season at the Opera House, commenced yesterday, at Mellor's, Wood street, and a large number were secured. Early application will secure good seats.

THE ICE WITCH, or The Knight of the Frozen Hand

The Chickering Piano Forte.

The high reputation of the celebrated Chickering & Sons' piano fortes, over all others of American manufacture has so long been established that a reference to the fact is scarcely required now in recommending this instrument to the public. But we have additional testimony, fresh from the other side of the Atlantic ocean, where the Chickering is rapidly gaining a place in the affection of the musical celebrities of the old world as profound and lasting as we find it exists in the United States. Among special testimonials voluntarily contributed to the already vast collection of letters from distinguished artists in Europe to Chickering & Sons, we refer with the highest pleasure to the acknowledgment of the Messrs. Chickering & Sons' Agent in Pittsburgh, Mr. C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street, in which will be found the testimonials of James M. Wehli, Charles D. Collard, the great London piano forte makers; J. L. Hatton, Arabella Goddard, W. Kuhe, Jules Benedict, Sidney Smith, Ginio Regonti, M. W. Balfe, R. Favargen, Prof Chappel and many more. These recognitions of our American piano—the piano of the age, are flattering to our pride. Mr. Mellor has now a fine stock of instruments on hand.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES—Look out for the Ice Witch.

Demonstration this Morning.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Resident Committee held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon in City Hall, General J. S. Negley in the chair. A note was received from General Benjamin F. Butler, stating that he would leave the city to-day, and therefore could not act as Chief Marshal of the grand procession to-day. Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, was then appointed in his stead. The programme for the procession this morning was adopted, including the names of the Chief Marshal, Aids, Commanders, order of procession, formation of column, route of procession, etc., which will be found in our advertising columns this morning. It is expected that this demonstration will excel the grand one of Tuesday night.

THE Ice Witch! The Ice Witch!

BOYS IN BLUE OF SECOND WARD.—At a meeting held last evening, it was resolved to meet this morning at 8½ o'clock, at Second ward School House, corner of Ross and Diamond streets. Thanks were unanimously voted to Mr. R. H. Palmer for the ribbon, and to Messrs. W. G. Johnston & Co., for printing the cap badges. Also, resolved, that the thanks of the Second ward Boys in Blue be tendered to Prof. Cowley for his kindness in affording us Wilkins Hall for our meetings.

THE MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE—The Ice Witch.

FRED. DOUGLASS.—This distinguished colored orator arrived in the city last night from the West. He will speak at Iron City Park, at the Emancipation Celebration on Friday morning, and in the evening at Masonic Hall, on the subject of Reconstruction.

THE MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE—The Ice Witch

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The new play of "Coonie Soogah" was produced last evening for the first time in this city, and its performance was witnessed by literally a crowded and fashionable audience. The scenery of the piece is very attractive, particularly that of the cataract, and the play throughout possesses great interest. It will be repeated this evening.

THEATER.—A large audience was present last evening to witness Mr. Mayo's performance of "Charles de Moor" in the "Robbers," which was very favorably received. This evening, Mr. Mayo will appear as Jack Cade, the Bondman of Kent.

VARIETIES.—The enterprising managers of this establishment announce the beautiful spectacle "The Ice Witch" in preparation. The usual excellent programme is announced for this evening.

THE BELL RINGERS.—The Spaulding Brothers Swiss Bell Ringers, vocalists, harpists and violinists are coming, and will give a series of their chaste and delightful performances at Masonic Hall next week. In the company is "that humorous Watson."

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES—Look out for the Ice Witch.

Steubenville Female Seminary.

The reputation of the Steubenville Seminary—the pioneer institution of the West—extends throughout the country, but in no place is its excellence and superiority more fully acknowledged and appreciated than in its own immediate vicinity. As an educational institution, its facilities are unsurpassed; the corps of teachers being full, and every department presided over by competent and worthy instructors. Rev. Dr. Beatty and his estimable lady, the founders of the institution, are still connected with it, while Mr. and Mrs. Reid the Principals, are peculiarly adapted for the highly important sphere of usefulness which they have selected. Prof. Wycoff, an experienced teacher and thorough scholar has recently been engaged, while the services of his accomplished wife have been secured as a teacher of music. Among the other teachers are Miss Jones, a superior instructress of Botany and Mathematics, and Misses Marchand, Grayson and Sargent, who are admirably qualified for their respective departments. An excellent gymnasium, one hundred and twenty feet long, furnished with bran bags, dumb bells, wands, rings and other necessary paraphernalia, is connected with the establishment, where one hundred young ladies can exercise themselves at one time. This department is under the immediate supervision of Miss Phillips, who also teaches physiology.

A deduction of fifteen per cent. on the tuition fee is made for the daughters of clergymen, whose means are generally limited, and a similar deduction is made in favor of the daughters of those who are or have been in the service of their country desiring to show their appreciation of the services of our country's defenders by placing the means of getting an education within the reach of their children.

The seventy sixth session of the Institution will open on Monday, November 5th, and it may be well to make early application, as there were more applicants last winter than could be received.

ASTHMA—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* will in some cases give immediate relief. For Colds, Coughs, and Throat Disease, the Troches have proved their efficacy.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—REV. D. LETTS, Frankfort, Ill. e.o.d.&w.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Wednesday, September 26th, P. M.

Money is easy in New York, call loans being made on undoubted collaterals within a range of 3 to 5 per cent., and gilt edged commercial paper is taken at 5 to 6 per cent. The stock market is firm with an advancing tendency. In Governments, Eighty-ones are an eighth higher. Old Five-twenties are an eighth lower than they were yesterday, and new Five twenties, Ten-forties, and Seven-thirties are unchanged. The Railways have all advanced. Dispatches received to-day quote Gold at 144⅜; Eighty-ones, 111½; old Five-twenties, 111½; new Five-twenties, 108½; Ten-forties, 98⅞; Seven thirties, 105⅞ for the different series, Michigan Southern, 85½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago 106½; Erie, 76⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅞; Chicago and Northwestern, common, 36⅛; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 68⅞; Western Union Telegraph Company, 56⅞.

—The business of the mining board continues heavy in gold stocks. Only three or four of the Petroleum stocks are now dealt in. Consolidated Gregory, gold, sold at to-day $17 90, and Bonnehoff Run at $6 40.

—We observe sales at the Philadelphia Stock Board, of Allegheny County Compromise Fives at 76; Caldwell Oil at 69c, and Ocean Oil 4⅞.

—The Convention continues to engross the attention of business circles, and everybody feels inclined to participate in some way in its proceedings. We apprehend that the volume of business this week will be very small.

—Mining shares continue to be very much neglected, and many of them have reached the "lower level" in consequence. Concord sold down to 3⅞, a decline of 1; Franklin was better and able to come out to the amount of 165 shares. The opening sale was at 52 and the closing 53, and 53½ was bid on the last call, an advance of 1½; Humboldt improved ½; Huron was steady at 45; Hancock was weaker, opening at 22 and declining ¼; Minnesota was steady at 18; Pewabic was ½ better, selling at 36½ regular; Rockland declined ¼; Quincy sold at 51 buyer 30 and Northwestern at 5. At the Open Board the market was not very active but showed an improvement in some features. Pewabic sold at 37, an advance of ¾; Quincy at 51 regular, Franklin continued its improvement by an advance to 54 regular, and 53½ buyer 30. Bay State sold at 15⅞. Whether the coming week is to be a repetition of last or an improvement, is a matter of conjecture still, but as "it is the unanimous opinion of the brokerage houses that the market has touched bottom and will soon be off soundings again," the hopeful will doubtless grow sanguine and the timid hopeful.—*Boston Advertiser.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

THURSDAY, September 27, 1866.—Business since our last, was not very active. The sales made were not very extensive, being confined to lots to supply the immediate wants of the city trade. Our rivers remain in fine navigable order, there being sufficient water for all purposes. The departures yesterday include the Argosy, for Cincinnati, with a good trip, the New State, for Wheeling, and Grey Eagle, for Parkersburg. Among the boats loading, we notice the Ezra Porter and Importer, for New Orleans. Argonaut No. 1 and Bellevernon, for St. Louis, to be followed by the Kenton. The Pine Grove is the first boat for Cincinnati. The new sidewheel packet, Quickstep, will leave for Cincinnati on Saturday. The fine packet, Robert Moore, in charge of Commodore Carr, will be found at the landing this evening. She returns to Portsmouth at 2 P. M. on Friday. Passengers and shippers can make their calculations accordingly. Several boats are on their way up. They may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES—We continue to notice a firm market, with a good trade demand. As prices have undergone no change we omit figures.

APPLES—The market continues to be overstocked. Prices continue irregular; we note sales from first hands at $2 00@3 50 per barrel. The receipts were liberal.

BACON—We continue to notice a moderate demand for this article, the stock on hand being sufficient for all purposes. The rates were, shoulders, 17¼@17¾c; sides, ribbed, 19¼@19½c; Sugar Cured hams, 25½@26c.

LARD OIL—The market has been steady but not very active. Further sales were made at. No. 1, $1 68@1 70; No. 2, $1 40@1 45 per gallon.

MESS PORK—Firm with a good demand. We note small sales at $34 50@35 00 per barrel.

LARD—Was without movement. We note small sales at 20@20½c.

BUTTER—We continue to notice a firm market with a good jobbing demand. Fresh roll sold at 30@31c; packed, 25@26c.

EGGS—Were steady with a good shipping demand. Sales 7 bbls at 23@24c.

CHEESE—Firm, the demand being in advance of the supply. Western Reserve—Sales 25 boxes at 16@17c; Goshen, 20@21c; Hamburg 17@18c.

FLOUR—The market was firm, with the advantages of the market on the side of holders, who understand how to make the proper use of the same, with fair sales for jobbing purposes. The rates were: Winter Wheat, $12 00, $13 25@13 50; Spring Wheat, 11 50@12 00. Sales of half and half at $12 50 per barrel. The receipts about keep pace with the demand.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no change as regards prices or demand. We omit figures.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

[Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.]

THURSDAY, September 27—The oil market since our last has been inactive, buyers generally are still holding off. On the other hand, holders remain firm in their views, and are not disposed to give way. The receipts were large, the river to the Oil Regions being in fine navigable order; we have no change to note in the rates of Crude, 14c being the ruling figure for good gravity in bulk, 14c for Allegheny oil, and 13½c for Smith's Ferry, and 5c per gallon where the packages are included. Among the sales we note the following: 1,500 barrels, 185 and 150 barrels, all in bulk, 14c.

REFINED OIL—Holders remain firm in their views. The sales as reported reach 2,500 barrels bonded as follows: 500 barrels, Philadelphia, inside 30 days, 42c; 500 barrels do, same time, 42½c; 1,000 barrels, October delivery, 42c, and 500 barrels, Immediate, 35½c, free on cars.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Mawhinney & Co.	1,000	Jackson & Bro	2,600
J. Davis	7,000	W. Hasserman	4,000
Total			11,100

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

J Fleming & Co, 237 bbls refined, Phila.
Edwards Bros, 250 bbls refined, Phila.
James Benney, Jr., 138 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Lockhart & Frew, 2[illegible] bbls refined, Phila.
Nat. Refining & Storing Co., 299 bbls refined, Phila.
Clark & Sumner, 251 bbls refined, Phila.
J. B. Bell, 230 bbls refined, Philad'a.
J Myers & Co, 9[illegible] bbls refined, Phila.
B & Tack, 170 bbls refined, Phila.
Erny, Jagerman & Co, 112 bbls refined, Phila.
H Kocher & Co, 53 bbls refined, Phila.
Lockhart & Frew, 36 bbls tar, Phila'a.
Pacific Oil Company, 225 bbls refined, Phila.
J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 224 bbls refined, Phila.
Porter, Crawford & Co, 150 bbls refined, Phila.

Cincinnati Markets.

September 25.—Coal—The rise in the river has unsettled the market and prices at retail are lower. Dealers have put down the rates of Youghiogheny to 20c delivered to consumers, and of Ohio river to 17a18c. Afloat Ohio river is quotable at 10a12c, but Youghiogheny is entirely nominal, as there have been no sales. The impression, however, is that the price will be fixed at 14c.

Grease—The market has been rather dull, with but a limited demand; prices are unchanged, however. We quote White at 10¼a13½c, Brown at 10a10½c, and Yellow at 11a12c.

Iron—An unchanged market with a fair demand, at $50a53 for hot blast pig, and $55a60 for cold blast. Bar remains quiet, at 5c for common, and 6½c for charcoal.

Nails—The demand continues active, at full prices, and orders for assorted lots are filled without difficulty. We quote: 10d to 60d, $7 00 per keg; 8d, to $7 25; 6d to 7d 7 50; 4d to 5d, 7 75; 3d, 8 00; 2d, 9 00; 3d fine, 9 00; spikes, 7 25; casing nails, 7 50a8 50; finishing nails, $7 00a9 00, less the usual discount in lots of 100 kegs.

Oils—Linseed oil has been made much firmer in holders' hands by the damages to mills at various points on the Miami, but not higher than $1 32 is realized on sales in a jobbing way. Winter strained lard oil is firmer at $1 30 for extra. Lower grades remain steady at $1 45a1 78. Refined free petroleum is in good request at 58a65c per gallon.

Provisions—Have been moving out of the market quietly on orders at a rate that makes a liberal showing in the export tables, but without giving the market much animation. There have been sales of mess pork down to $32, but the demand was promptly quickened at that, and a recovery made to $32 50, at which figure there were sales.

Bulk meats have retained 14½a16½a18¼c as asking figures, but the demand has not been active, and most of the transactions have been at ¼c lower fraction.

Bacon meats, like bulk meats, have been moving without excitement in the trade. The quotations have ruled, practically, at 16¾a18¾a20½c, for shoulders sides and clear sides, though ¼c higher has been generally asked. There is rather more tenacity now, with really no more activity in the trade.

Lard has been selling at 18c, and no better figure can be had now.

Sugar cured hams are quoted at 23½a24½c; plain at 22c.

Tallow—A good demand and steady market at the quotations. We quote city at 13a13½c, and country at 12a12½c.

Tobacco—All grades of leaf have been in good request during the week, and the sales have been large, and for fine bright leaf full prices were obtained. Manufactured tobacco has been less active, but prices are unchanged. We quote:

Virginia—Common lugs, 5a12c; medium leaf, 13a15c; fine leaf, 15a25c; selections, bright, 30a45c; 00.

Ohio Seed Leaf—Fillers, per pound 2a5c; medium wrappers, 5a16c; fine wrappers 12a16c; selections, 10a25c.

Mason County—Trash, 3¾a4c; lugs 5a8c; medium leaf, 10a12c; good leaf 15a18c, fine leaf, 20a25c; selections, bright and sweet 30a40c.

Manufactured—Dark 5s 8s and 1bs, 65a75c; dark quarters and navy halves, 65a75c; bright 10s and quarters, 80a$[illegible]; bright pounds, common, 90cal 00; bright pounds, fine $1 10al 40; Virginia bright pounds, unsound, 80a1 00; sound and fine $1 00a1 50.

Whisky—There has been a good demand all the week and prices ruled steady up to Monday when an advance of 1c per gallon was obtained for bonded, with sales of 275 barrels at 23c. Free was held at $2 33 but we heard of no sales above $2 32.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at the Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 2,000 head. The market, in consequence, continues very dull, and prices are unsettled and lower, extra Pennsylvania and Western steers selling at from 18a18c, fair to good at 14a16c and common at from 12a13c. The market closed very dull, within the above range of prices.

Cows are in fair demand at an advance. About 200 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $40a60 for springers, and $70 00a110 00 ℔ head for cow and calf, as to quality.

Sheep are also in fair demand at about former rates; 8,000 head arrived and sold at from 6½a6¾c for good to extra fat sheep, and 5½a6c ℔ lb gross, for common to fair, as to condition.

Hogs—Prices are without change. About 2,000 head arrived and sold at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards at from $14 00a15 00 the 100 lbs nett, the latter rate for prime corn fed.

CINCINNATI, September 25—The receipts of cattle at the Ashbrook Pens, during the week ending last evening, amounted to 1,580 head of which 750 head were for the New York market. The receipts at the Brighton Yards were 1,200 head, against 1,250 head the previous week. There was a steady demand from shippers and butchers all the week, and some choice lots were taken by shippers. The receipts yesterday were 300 head. The market opened brisk, and all that were offered sold readily at full rates. Prices have advanced during the week 50c ℔ 100 lbs. The quotations ℔ 100 lbs gross weight are: Common, $4 00a5 00; fair, $5 25a5 75; prime, $6 00a6 50; extra, $6 75a7 00.

Hogs—The receipts have been light, but nevertheless they were about equal to the demand, which is principally from butchers. Prices range from $9 to $10 25 ℔ 100 lbs gross weight.

Petroleum Markets.

TITUSVILLE, September 25.—The market was steady, with a fair amount of transactions. The producers are under the impression that prices in New York have touched bottom, and are now sanguine that they will be able to hold out at present prices. The rise in Oil Creek has receded sufficiently to permit its being forded by teams, and consequently the movements have been considerable. We note sales of 1,000 bbls delivered on the cars at Pioneer at $3 80; 1,000 do Benninghoff heavy gravity, at $4 00; 500 do Stevenson Farm at $4 00; two lots on Bull, 1,100 in all at $3 75; sundry small lots at different places, at from $3 65 to 4 10, according to gravity.

The Philadelphia market continues dull. Small sales are reported at 24½c for crude, 42c for refined, in bond, and 60a61c per gallon for free, as to quality.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 26.—Flour active; high grades scarce. Wheat steady. Corn firm; yellow, 92 cents. Oats firm; sales at 49a50c. Provisions very quiet. Mess Pork, $34 50. Coffee firm; Rio, 19a19½c, gold. Sugar dull. Whisky firm; western, $2 43a2 44.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 26.—Flour active and 25c higher. Wheat firm, and the market closed better. No. 2 Chicago spring, $2 33. Corn unchanged. Rye quiet. Canal freights steady to New York; wheat 12c, corn 10½c, oats 8c, barley 10½c, rye 11c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—Cotton unchanged; sales 1,200 bales low middling. Receipts 600 bales. Fair sugar, 13c. Bank sterling, 55.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Corowall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stankope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Olliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

O. S. BRYAN ... JNO. A. CAUGHEY

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to S. Bryan & Co.,)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.

No. 74 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jy7-ly

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms

NO. 74 WATER ST. PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia Pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. [illegible]

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TOBACCO

SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO jy8

BREWERS.

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER ... JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au21-ly

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

J. D. BERND,

FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS,

UP STAIRS.

se13-ss

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE.—FIRST STREET above Smithfield, near Monongahela House,—Having added to their stock new Carriages, Barouches and Buggies, also some of the finest riding and driving horses, invite those that want a good rig to give them a call. Particular attention paid to buying and selling horses on commission. Horses kept at livery. se17

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, September 26, 1866.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—Declined 2 to 5c, closing quiet at $2 18a2 22 for No 1, and $1 88 for No. 2.

CORN—Quiet at 62a62½c for No 1, and 60a61c for No 2.

OATS—Steady at 36c for No 1, and 33a34c for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

FREIGHTS—Declined ½c.

RECEIPTS—8,000 barrels flour, 63,000 bush wheat, 56,000 bush corn, 15,000 bush oats.

SHIPMENTS—13,000 barrels flour, 156,000 bush wheat, 48,000 bush corn, 48,000 bush oats.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 145¼.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1866.

MONEY.

Money is very easy, and the demand is freely met at 4 per cent. on call, and 5 to 6 per cent. on prime names.

THE GOLD MARKET

Continued firm to the close of the day. The sudden rise of ⅜ per cent. in gold and foreign exchange this afternoon has given rise to the report that private cable dispatches had been received, announcing a decline of 5-20 in London. On inquiry we find that as yet no such dispatches have been received. There are fewer cotton bills offering in the market than for some time past, as the Manchester houses which have been obtaining their supplies of cotton directly in this market are now buying from the heavy stocks in Liverpool. As cotton bills are consequently becoming scarce, the price is stiffening and gold in sympathy has advanced.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were dull this afternoon at our quotations below: Five twenty coupons, 1865, 108⅜a108½; Ten-forty coupons, 98¼a98⅞; July Seven-thirties, 105½.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, September 26—Money easy and steady at 4a5c for call loans. Sterling exchange firm: 107¾ a 108 gold for first class bills. American gold firmer, opening at 144⅞, closing at 145¼. Government stocks quiet and without decided change. Freights to Liverpool quiet.

The *Commercial's* money article says: The stock market continues to exhibit a steady movement. A large majority of the leading operators are committed to an advance movement, and are steadily pushing up quotations, with little or no resistance from the bear side. Governments are steady; 5-20s of 1865 are ½ higher, and 7-30s, first series, are ⅛ lower, which admits of the conversion of the latter at a slight profit. The steamers Hansa and Bremen, arrived this morning, brought respectively £141,000 and £70,000 in specie, total $1,055,000. There is no export of specie to-day either from New York or Boston. Money continues very abundant, the rate on all loans being 4 per cent. Round amounts are loaned at 4 per cent for thirty days. Discounts quiet. The prevailing rate for prime bills is 5a6 per cent. Foreign exchange nominal, Bankers' 60 days sterling is quoted at 107⅝a108¼. Commercial sterling 106¾a107.

In consequence of the deaths of Emil Duprez and Solomon J. Joseph, prominent members of the Stock Board, there were no sessions of either Board this afternoon. The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: Ohio & Miss. inpl. 29½a29⅝; Canton, 54½a 55; Cumberland preferred, 54¼a54½; Western Union, 56⅝a57; Erie, 77⅝a77⅞; Hudson River, 121⅜a121⅛; Reading, 111⅞a111¼; Michigan Central, 113½; Michigan Southern, 85⅝a85¾; Illinois Central, 121⅞a122; gold closed at 145¼.

The Hansa brought only $119,250 and the City of Dublin $50,000 in gold.

The *Post's* money article says: Wall street is very dull. The loan market is unchanged. Stocks are firmer. Governments are steady, with little doing. Railroad shares are more active, and prices have a tendency to rise. Afternoon Board—New York Central, 107¼; Erie, 77; Hudson, 122; Michigan Central, 122⅞; Illinois Central, 122. Foreign exchange firmer.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Cotton strong with sales at 37a37½c for middling uplands and 39a39½c for do Orleans. Receipts, 6,258 bales. Flour 10a20c better for high and low grades and without material change for medium grades, at $7 70a10 00 for superfine State, $7 70a10 25 for superfine Western; $8 80a11 50 for common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and $12 00a14 00 for trade brands, closing firm. Rye flour firmer and closing firmer and more active. Corn meal firm. Whisky quiet with sales in bond at 45c. Wheat—Receipts none; market 3a5c higher with only a limited supply, at $2 43 for old Chicago spring; $2 88 for winter amber and spring mixed, and $3 25 for new white Michigan. Rye more active and firm; sales western 92a$1 05. Barley decidedly firmer; sales $1 35 for State and old Canada western. Receipts of corn 114,741 bushels; market 1a1c cent higher with a good speculative inquiry, at 8a89c for shipping mixed Western afloat; 91c for do in store; 92a93c for white Western. Receipts of oats 1,700 bush; market 1 cent better; a good inquiry, at 49a51½c for Chicago; 52a55c for Milwaukee and 59c for State. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet; Cuba, 10¾a11½c. Molasses dull. Petroleum lower at 25a25½c for crude, and 41a 43c for refined in bond. Wool very quiet. Pork more active and firmer at $32 81a33 for new mess, closing at $32 95 cash; $31a31 25 for old do; $29 75a30 00 for prime; also, sales 2450 bbls new mess for October, buyers option, at $33. Beef steady. Lard dull at 16⅛a19⅝c. Butter quiet at 20a35c for western. Cheese steady at 10a18c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 26.—Flour firm and quiet. Wheat active at $2 09 for No. 1, and $1 81 for No. 2. Corn 61a62c. Oats advanced 2c, closing at 33c for No. 1. Freights lc lower; receipts 2,900 bbls flour, 8,700 bush wheat; 1,400 bush oats. Shipments, 3,000 bbls flour, 26,000 bush wheat.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 26.—Flour firm and quiet. Wheat 1a2c lower; sales of new amber Michigan at $2 60a2 66, white do, at $2 75 for No 1; spring at $1 90. Corn 1c lower; sales at 70a71c for No 1 mixed. Oats better; sales at 40c. Lake freights unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—Flour and wheat buoyant, holders asked higher prices, but failed to obtain them. Corn active and better, 72a81c. Oats advanced to 30a35c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky easier, at $2 31a2 32.

Sales of Coal in New York.

NEW YORK, September 26—40,000 tons of coal sold to day by auction in this city at prices ranging from $4 10 to 6 60, a considerable decline.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

E B Matthews & Co, 50 bundles broom handles; Arbuckles & Co, 2 bbls sugar; Godfrey & Clark, 15 sacks rags; W Cooper & Co, 2 doz brooms; Wm Bingham 15 bbls flour; J G Blanchard, 30 doz brooms; Fry & Scott, 10 sks, 9 boxes glassware; Head & Metzgar, 25 doz brooms; J K Smith, 20 bbls apples; W P Logan, 50 oil bbls; R R Sellers & Co, 5 bbls japan; Batya & Robinson, 2 cars staves; J Woods Son & Co, 4 cars pig iron; Bersham & Long, 15 cider mills; Schomaker & Lang, 150 bbls flour; A Hoevler & Co, 1 lot herns; J. Langham, 1 car lumber; J Moorhead, 1 car pig iron; Graham & Thomas, 1 car wheat; F Sellers & Co, 100 [illegible]; [illegible] Floyd & Co, 100 bbls flour; W Linhart, [illegible] Guy & Painter, 200 do; J Gardiner & Co, 186 do; [illegible] Lindsay jr & Co, 100 do; T C Jenkins, 200 do; A Taylor, 100 sacks shorts; J H Canfield, 204 pigs lead.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

W F Beck & Co, 15 bbls salt; Monongahela House, 4 casks [illegible]; S Barclay, 10 bbls potatoes; F Sellers, 1 bbl lard; McNeal, Blane & Co, 4 boxes butter; T J Myler & Co, 1 box Rasher; McCullough, Smith & Co, 40 sacks rags, 5 sacks flaxseed; J A Best, 1 bbls eggs; J Miller, 3 bbls butter, 2 do eggs; J Graham, 14 pkgs [illegible]; Hallman, Rahm & Co, 1 car lumber; J Floyd, 9 rolls leather; A Laugh in, 1 car pig iron; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 2 do; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 56 bbls soda ash, 82 carboys acid, 20 carboys [illegible]; Brickell & Co, 26 bales hay; C Davis, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 cars cross ties; Wall & Wilson, 18 sacks oats.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 5 cars pig iron; Anderson, Cook & Co, 8 bundles; Wm Haslage, 10 boxes cheese; Steel & Bro, 8 kegs lard; J P Laufmann, 3 boxes hardware; Weldon & Kelley, 5 water drawers; W H Hogan, 100 bbls flour; J J Benner, 1 car nail kegs; Harbaugh & Co, 25 sacks wool; Pettit & Newlin, 30 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lang, 6 doz brooms; Sturgeon Bros, 3 bbls eggs; Blair & Woods, 4 bbls flaxseed; E H Myers & Co, 148 bbls shoulders; M Steel & Son, 10 tons shorts, 1 car ear corn.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

Schomaker & Lang, 200 bbls flour; Head & Metzgar, 100 bbls flour; J S Finch, 100 bbls whisky; M Rosy & Co, 4 bbls apples; Graff & Reiter, 3 bbls eggs, 3 tubs butter, 2 sacks flaxseed; P H Laufmann & Bro, 3 bxs tobacco; Alexander & Moore, 2 cars rye; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 100 bbls flour; Kell & Rhehart, 1 car bran.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER FOREST CITY—Thomas Musgrave, 150 [illegible] barrels; Passenger, 118 do; do McElroy, Dickson & Co, 2 bales sheeting; A Miller, 5 fiddlers; McBane & Arjee, 107 bales hay; Hutchinson Oil Refining Company, 61 oil barrels; W J Steel & Bros, 1 bbls eggs; Ardesco Oil Company, 71 oil barrels; Clarke & Co, 2 hogsheads tobacco; Hopper & Co, 61 packages furniture; S Crosson, 144 packages wooden ware; R H Smith, 1 bbl cider.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER BAYARD.—W J Steel & Bro, 160 oil bbls, 4 kegs butter, 4 bbls merchandise, 1 sack rags, 30 bbls apples, 1 do eggs; G W Glenn, 207 sacks barley, 17 do rye, 4 do timothy seed, 2 do clover seed; Fetzer & Armstrong, 260 watermelons; Millinger & Bolwell, 500 feet yellow pine; R C Loomis, 18 tons pig iron; Jas Irwin, 35 empty carboys; Spencer & McKay, 42 empty ale bbls; Clarke & Co, 34 bbls flour; W D Patterson, 1 bbl apples; Lemonton, 2 bbls oil; Crosland & Teal, 1 box; Geo McConnell, 120 oil bbls; Jake Hill, 1 line; Pettit & Newlin, 9 sacks rags, 7 kegs butter, 1 bbl eggs; Reymer & Bro, 26 ale bbls.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

Chieftain	Abrams	Geneva.
Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
R. Moore	Carr	Portsmouth.

Departed.

Elector	Phillips	Geneva.
Fayette	Cox	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.
Argosy	Vandegrift	Cincinnati.
Grey Eagle	Gordon	Parkersburg.
New State	Harlin	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight the marks on the Monongahela Bridge indicated six feet nine inches, and falling. The marks on the Allegheny seven feet three inches. During the forenoon we had steady rain.

THE Pine Grove, Capt. Anawalt, will load in turn for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE Mail Line, between Cincinnati and Louisville, have advanced the rates of passage from $2 00 to $3 50. Pretty steep, that.

THE following steamers were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday—Bertha, Glasgow and W. A. Caldwell.

SHIPPERS will bear in mind that the new and splendid steamer W. A. Caldwell, Capt. Woodburn, is announced for Arkansas River direct. She will go through without reshipping. For particulars see card.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Bayard, Capt. Moore. She leaves at noon. Persons going that way will be well cared for on this boat. Her officers will be found clever and attentive.

THE fine packet Argonaut No. 2, Captain H. C. Richmond, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is well found in every respect, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Our old friend Adams will be found in the office.

THE new side wheel packet Ezra Porter is attracting a great deal of attention. She is a real beauty and no mistake. In her construction, no expense has been spared. The Porter will be commanded by Captain Joseph H. Porter, a clever and gentlemanly officer. She is loading for Memphis and New Orleans.

THE favorite passenger packet Kenton will load in turn for St. Louis, after the Bellevernon. This boat is in excellent order. For the present she will be commanded by Captain F. Maratta, an officer who stands at the head of the profession. The financial department will be in charge of Mr. Walter Maratta, an officer of large experience and pleasing address.

THE new side wheel packet Quickstep, Capt. Donaldson, will leave on her first weekly trip to Cincinnati on Saturday. This boat has fine capacity, and is admirably adapted for the packet trade. Her day of departure from Cincinnati will be Tuesday. The first Clerk is Capt. S. Barr, Jr., a clever and experienced gentleman. Our best wishes accompany the new packet.

THE splendid passenger steamer Importer, Capt. John Noss, is loading for Memphis and New Orleans. This boat has the best of accomodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Our esteemed friend, Captain James Mellon, does the honors in the office, with credit to himself and with profit for the owners.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer Bellevernon, J. J. Darragh, Jr., commander, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat was built especially for the trade and is well found in every respect. Captain Darragh is a clever and attentive officer and will see that passengers are well cared for, being a "chip off the old block." He will be ably assisted by our accomplished friend, Mr. Wm. F. Blackstock, an officer who has no superior.

THE REBS ON THE GUNBOATS.—We judge from the following paragraph from the Louisville *Democrat*, that the brave old gunboat Carondelet rather annoys rebel sympathizers in Kentucky. Shouldn't wonder:

"The old emancipation, Black Republican, Brownlow-defender, freedom-shrieking Carondelet—an old gunboat that made a heap of noise and cost a mint of money—came up over the falls evening before last, and lay at the upper wharf all the forenoon yesterday, resting from the fatigue she experienced in coming over. There were seven and a half feet water on the falls, and the "bumgoat" was drawing five and a half feet."

THE Louisville *Courier* reporter, after being ridiculed by the leading river papers for his nonsensical articles in regard to the steamers R. E. Lee, building at Albany, and the "second edition of the Jacob Strader," building at Madison, having nothing else to say, attempts to be severe. He calls us a Black Republican. We might retort and tell this renegade Northerner that he had to run away from Louisville, and was for a time driven about the country, having the fear of Black Republicans before him, but we won't mention these things, as we don't wish to be severe. We will tell him privately that calling names is a poor argument, and the sooner he adopts some other mode the better. There's a good time coming, just wait a little longer.

Cincinnati.

September 25—We condense the following from the *Enquirer*:

The weather yesterday was cloudy, with a light fall of rain during the forenoon. The thermometer at two P. M. yesterday indicated a temperature of seventy eight degrees.

The river since our last report has risen some five feet, but was stationary at six o'clock last evening, with fully thirty-three feet water in the channel. Reports from the Cumberland River say that stream is rising rapidly, but give no figures.

Business on the landing yesterday was only "fair to middling" as Mondays, as a general rule, are dull days for shipping. We have now a superabundance of tonnage for all ports far in excess of the amount of freight offered.

The Lorena, Captain Andy Robinson, came up from New Orleans with a good trip of freight for this port.

The Lotus No. 2, Captain Shedden, took her departure for New Orleans direct last evening, with a full load of freight. She is intended for the Upper Red river trade, for which she is admirably adapted.

The Silver Cloud No. 2 is fast filling up with freight for Memphis, for which port she is announced to take her departure this evening, in charge of Captain John B. Conway.

The *Commercial*, same date, says:

A fleet of tugs, with large tows of coal, arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday, and a number returned to Pittsburgh with tows of empty barges.

The United States Mail Line of Louisville packets have advanced the cabin fare to $3 50.

The W. A. Caldwell reships 80 tons on the General Buell to-day for Louisville. The Caldwell leaves the Louisville wharf for Pittsburgh this morning.

There was twenty-six steamers at the levee yesterday, all trying to load. There was not enough merchandise drayed down during the day to load one boat. Business was unusually quiet yesterday, notwithstanding the splendid stage of the river.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., September 24.—There are nine feet on the falls and rising slowly. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain. The following towboats arrived from above this morning with coal: Petrel, Tom Rees, Sam. Roberts, H. C. Wilson, and Jack Fulton, from below. The steamers Lillie and Minnie Lee passed up. The Mollie Gratz has entered the Madison trade in opposition to the Gipsey.

BOATS IN PORT.—Silver Cloud No. 2, Champion, Naugatuck, Wm. Butler, Emma No. 2, Sherman, Glasgow, George D. Palmer, Havana, Harry Dean, Lady Franklin, Argosy, Fleetwood, Clifton, Anna, Lorena, W. A. Caldwell, C. E. Hillman.

Nashville.

SEPTEMBER 22—The recent rains have had their effect upon the Cumberland, and it is now rising. Yesterday there were thirty-two inches of water upon the shoals, and a good boating stage may be anticipated. If this should become the case above this point, it would be of advantage, as we are informed that a large amount of freight will be brought down from the up river country during the fall. The tobacco crop especially is said to be very fine, and we may expect to see some of that petroleum, which is being obtained from a number of producing wells, flow in this direction.

New Orleans.

Business on the landing was fair enough. The Red River packets, Alex. Speer, Lizzie Tate and Irene received quite freely. There were few arrivals, while the departures were of a goodly number. We give the latter as follows: Live Oak and A. G. Brown for Lower Coast, Saint Nicholas and Latourche for Bayou Sara, Idaho for Ouachita river, and Nicholas Longworth for Louisville. The towboat Mohawk and barges will be in port to-day from the West, with the largest cargo of Western produce that have yet come to this port. The Blue Wing No. 3 has withdrawn from the trade, between this port and Mobile, having been sold to the Cincinnati Packet Company for the sum of $35,000. She leaves for Cincinnati this evening. The Blue Wing will ply as a regular packet between Cincinnati and Frankfort, on the Kentucky river. The Navigator will be ready to receive this morning for all landings on Red river, to leave on Saturday. She offers to take freight to Shreveport at 50c, and 75c per barrel, and to Jefferson at $1 and $1 50 per barrel.

TEXAS.—The San Antonio *Herald*, of the 12th, informs us that a sudden rise of the San Antonio river, on the 11th, overflowed that river.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE ... JAS. R. M'CLELLAND ... SAM'L H. DRUIT

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west. my8

J. C. MATTERN,

DRUGGIST,

Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

AND FAMILY RECIPES.

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PARK & BRILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Varnishes, Oils, Paints and Dyes. Also, California and Imported Wines and Liquors.

NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,

mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

J. K. SMITH & CO.,

NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,

SOUTH SIDE NEAR MARKET ST.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Teas and General Groceries,

Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas, Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Booth & Edgar's and Jersey City Syrup, Sugar and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kitts, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.

se8-ym J. K. SMITH & CO.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $500 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent.

[illegible] 118 Third street

RIVER PACKETS.

1866. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1866.

MONONGAHELA RIVER;

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva

(UNION LINE)

PACKET COMPANY

Will run four daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE ... CAPT. M. A COX.
TELEGRAPH ... CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN ... CAPT. G. W. CLARKE.
GALLATIN ... CAPT. A. S. CARLILE

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 5 p. m.; Brownsville daily at 5 a. m.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 10 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 12 o'clock m.

Leaves Monongahela City at 6 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO COMMISSION on Eastern Freights.

For further particulars, inquire of WM. McELROY, Agent, at the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street Pittsburgh. L. COLVIN, Agent, Brownsville, Penna. fe15

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1866.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,

FROM

St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minne-ha-ha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis, thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to JOHN FLACK, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to R. C. GRAY.

ap24

Monongahela River Packets.

PEOPLE'S LINE

OF STEAMERS

(INCORPORATED)

PITTSBURGH,

Monongahela City, Brownsville,

AND GENEVA.

THIS COMPANY will run a daily boat between the above points, comprised of the new and splendid side-wheel steamers

CHIEFTAIN ... R. R. ABRAMS, Commander,
ELECTOR ... ROBT. PHILLIPS, "

The ELECTOR leaves Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 p. m. Returning—leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m. and Brownsville at 4 p. m.

The CHIEFTAIN will leave Pittsburgh for all points on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.

Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M., and Brownsville at 4 P. M.

This Company have FIRST CLASS WHARF-BOATS at Monongahela City and Pittsburgh.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO CHARGE for Commission on Eastern Freights.

THIS LINE will not Run Boats on the Sabbath.

APPLY ON BOARD OR TO

JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM,

AGENT.

On Wharfboat, foot of Grant St.

my11-tf

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

COMBINED,

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG

DAILY PACKET LINE

Comprising the following first class Side wheel Passenger steamers:

BAYARD ... GEO. D. MOORE, Master
LENI LEOTI ... J. HAMILTON, Master
FOREST CITY ... JOHN GORDON, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 12 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9 30 P. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday at 9.30 P. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Parkersburgh every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Parkersburgh every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday at 2 P. M. and Sunday at 7 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Monday, at 7 A. M.

Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 3:05 P. M., and Cincinnati at 2:25 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 P. M., and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river; and at Parkersburg with early train on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 8:00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1:45 P. M., and at Chicago at 6 P. M., next morning.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,

At Wharfboat, foot of Wood st., Pittsburgh

Where freight will be received each day, up to 5:00 P. M. au14

Wheeling and Parkersburg.

Leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 M.

The fine light draught passenger steamer NEW STATE, Capt. W. H. HARLAN, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

au28 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth Packets.

For Marietta, Gallipolis and Portsmouth

EVERY FRIDAY, AT 4 P. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. CARR Commander, will run as a regular packet, leaving as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

se20 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

For Marietta, Gallipolis and Portsmouth

Weekly Packet.

EVERY TUESDAY—12 M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA NO. 2, WM. COULSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

se17 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

TO LOAD AFTER THE BELLEVERNON,

The fine packet KENTON, F. MARATTA, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

se27

For Memphis and Arkansas River.

THURSDAY, October 4—4 P. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer W. A. CALDWELL, JOHN WOODBURN, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

se27 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

FRIDAY, September 28—4 P. M.

The fine passenger steamer PINE GROVE, J. W. ANAWALT, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or

se27 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

For Cincinnati.

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET—AT 12 M.

The new splendid side wheel passenger steamer QUICKSTEP, W. H. DONALDSON, Commander; S. BARR, JR., clerk, will run as a regular weekly packet, as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or

se24 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans

THIS DAY, September 27—4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer IMPORTER, J. Noss commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, JOHN FLACK and J. D. COLLINGWOOD,

se18 Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THIS DAY, SEPT. 27, AT 4 P. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer BELLE VERNON, J. J. DARRAGH, JR., Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES COLLINS, and FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,

se20 Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

THIS DAY, SEPT. 27—4 P. M.

The new and splendid side-wheel passenger steamer EZRA PORTER, JOSEPH H. PORTER commander, will commence receiving freight on Monday, 24th, and will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

se19 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THIS DAY, September 27.

In turn after the Armenia,

The fine passenger steamer ARGONAUT No. 2, H. C. RICHMOND, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

se22 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN

PLANING MILL,

Cor. Marbury St. and Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SASH DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS MADE TO ORDER. Unfinished work is put in a dry house and finished when taken out. Palings, Flooring, Weather Boarding, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and re-sawing done with dispatch. Boxes of all kinds made to order.

au2-TH&S3m JOHN HEATH.

SPENCER'S FILES, SPENCER'S FILES.—Just received, a full assortment of Spencer's celebrated handsaw Files, the best in the market. Assorted sizes, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5.

For sale by

se20-THAS JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood St.

WHEELING ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. MAIER ... J. S. M'KINLEY.

MAIER & McKINLEY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Steamboat Agents and Wharfboat Proprietors.

AGENTS for the PITTSBURGH and PARKERSBURGH DAILY PACKET LINE, WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

Boat Stores,

At 41 Water Street.

Boats supplied and freights received at all hours. jy7-tf

PARKERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. B. NEAL ... J. S. M'KINLEY.

Neal & McKinley,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS AND

WHARFBOAT PROPRIETORS.

Agents for the Pittsburgh and Parkersburg Daily Packet Line. Agents of Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Crude, Refined, and Lubricating Oils. jy7-tf

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Time and Distance Indicator,

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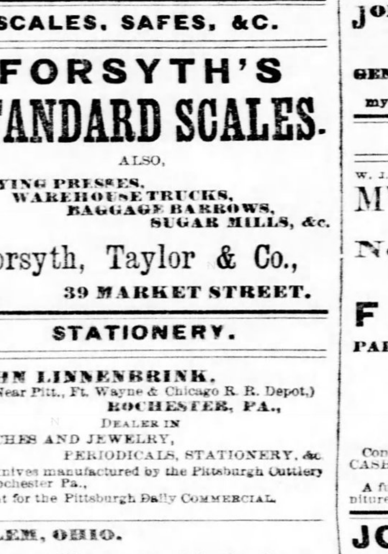

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store for the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of

COMPETENT WORKMEN,

We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our

CHRONOMETER.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

56 Fifth Street.

au2

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COKE, COAL, LIME—

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

YARD.—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.
OFFICE.—NO. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent,

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. je28

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S

STANDARD SCALES.

ALSO,

COPYING PRESSES,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,
BAGGAGE BARROWS,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.

Forsyth, Taylor & Co.,

au8 39 MARKET STREET.

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JOHN LINNENBRINK,

(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)

ROCHESTER, PA.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c

Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.,

Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL.

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SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.

Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally. fel

POSTPONEMENT

THE GRAND NATIONAL

CONCERT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Soldiers' and Sailors'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

Under the Auspices of the

Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Grover's Theater,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until

Thursday, October 11th, '66,

At which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country, that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund. $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

List of Presents to be Awarded.

	between M and N	5,000
1	Two story brick residence, 10th St., between M and N	5,000
2	Fine city Lots on 7th St., north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds, complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Piano, (Steinway's)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	do $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' do $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
60	Amer. Case Sil. Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunt'g do do $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100	2,500
20	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	do do $75 each	1,500
20	Silverplated Tea Setts, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Casters, $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,600	Tea & table spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold pens, sleeve but'ns $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,452	Books, cutlery, engrav's, $1 to $10 e'ch	59,000
	Total	$255,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theater, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the Orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

MAJ. H. A. HALL, Pres't Soldiers and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, Maj. M. H. ALBERGER
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

Treasurer, J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, and no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address County and State of each separate subscriber, and enclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,

Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C., Lock Box No. 37.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, M. C. Ohio; Gen. Halbert E. Paine, M. C. Wisconsin; Gen. John H. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.; Gen. James G. Blunt, Kansas; Gen. J. N. Hedrick, Iowa; Gen. D. C. McCallum, D. C.; Gen. O. V. Dayton, N. Y.; Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C., Michigan; Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Pennsylvania; D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.; Maj. J. E. Doughty, N. Y.; Hon. Richard Wallack, Mayor, Washington D. C.; Hon. Wm. Kelley, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., W. Va.; Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.; Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penn; Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. C., N. J.; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penn.; Hon. J. B. Grinnel, M. C., Iowa; Maj. G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.

TICKETS FOR SALE IN THIS CITY BY

JOHN W. PITTOCK,

GENERAL AGENT,

And at M'CLELLAND'S Auction Room, H. KLEBER & BRO'S, Music Store, 122 Wood Street,

And HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO'S. Music Store.

In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot.

In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.

In Zelienople, at GEO. BASTIN'S, Agent for Butler County, Pa. au18

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE

S. W. THOMPSON & CO.

Second Floor, Burke's Building

59 FOURTH STREET

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE EFFECTED IN FIRST CLASS COMPANIES at fair rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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Etna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
North American Fire Insurance Company, of [illegible]
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
New England Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
North American Transit, Philadelphia, Pa. jy2[illegible]

ASTOR

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL ... $250,000
SURPLUS ... 38,000

NO. 16 WALL STREET,

Having a Cash Capital and ample Surplus, securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages, will insure

All Kinds of Property

Against Fire at the lowest current rates.

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JONAS M. PHILLIPS, Surveyor.
JOS. SNOWDEN, & CO., Agents,
No. 121 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

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WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, GENERAL AGENT.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

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C. W. RICKETSON,	JOHN R. McCUNE,
JAMES P. HANNA.	WM. P. HERBERT, S[illegible]

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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, 2d floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats. Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

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Capt. JAMES MILLER	CHAS. ARBUCKLE

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

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WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bays, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

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JAMES PARK, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER
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SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
JOSHUA RHODES,	GEORGE BINGHAM
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER,	

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

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FURNITURE.

W. J. MYERS ... W. C. HOPPER ... C. A. M. MYERS

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to R. R. Bulger.)

No. 45 Smithfield st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

FURNITURE

PARLOR,

OFFICE,

CHAMBER, AND

DINING-ROOM SETS

Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

A full assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured Furniture in store. sel-y

JOHN D. BAILEY

Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE—

410 ACRES COAL,

One half mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, one mile east of Midway Station, vein 6 feet. Will be divided into two lots if desired.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
se4 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE.

200 acres coal and surface, situated about 30 rods east of Bulger Station on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The road runs through the property. 150 acres of the surface is under good cultivation. 50 acres good white oak timber.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
se4 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD tillable land, all level and under a high state of cultivation, 100 acres cleared, and can be worked by a mowing machine. Large two-story frame house and large frame barn. Good orchard of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Fallston. The place is underlaid with a 3½ foot vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver river.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
se4 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS.

13 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers, 3½ miles from the city, via Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Springs." The medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade. Pamphlet containing the analysis can be obtained on application to

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au2 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 3[illegible] Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street, by 84 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first floor consists of the Hall, and a large first-class Store room. The second and Third stories are finished and conveniently arranged for a Dwelling of six Rooms with finished Attic. The Store room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au13 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Occupying one of the best locations in the city, and having a good run of custom. Immediate possession can be given.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street,
or E. C. KEYS,
au31 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

SHAW & JUSTICE'S

PATENT

DEAD STROKE POWER HAMMER

MERRICK & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA,

Sole Assignees and Manufacturers for the

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ADDRESS,

MERRICK & SONS

430 Washington Avenue, Phila.

se6 s-m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

(FRENCH AND ENGLISH.)

For Young Ladies. Boarding and Day Pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Will re-open on THURSDAY, September 20.

Board and tuition, per annum ... $450
do do do for two or more sisters (each) ... 400

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY,
aug1-YM-eod Principal.

INSTITUTE OF

Practical Drawing, Surveying, and Civil and Mining Engineering,

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